

BIG BUSINESS ON BUDGET BILLS IN BOTH BRANCHES

The Senate Does Fine Work and One Measure Is Sent to Other House.

The principal work of the Legislature yesterday was the agreement on the division of the surplus sums to be included in the Loan Appropriation bill. According to the resolution passed there will be set aside certain sums for each senatorial district and the members of both houses will be constituted committees for the purpose of dividing up the cash.

The unpaid bills measure went through the Senate and the House put it past one stage, while other measures were introduced and sent along the road. From the progress made it would seem probable that there would be no time lost. Speaker Beckley made the remark to the House that the re-printing of measures which were prepared and printed at the regular session, would not be countenanced, thus indicating that there will be no great wasting of public moneys.

IN THE HOUSE.

The search for missing resolutions was the first order the Speaker announcing to the members of the House that the clerk could not find all those presented during the regular session. The communication of the judges, with reference to clerks, bailiffs and other employees, as read in the Senate, was submitted and ordered to be spread on the journal.

The House received the Senate concurrent resolution referring to the Loan bill and on motion of Kumalea the resolution was laid on the table to be considered with the Loan bill.

The Senate expense bill, carrying \$5,000, was read a first time by title and passed.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Kupieha opened the resolution grist with a declaration that the sum of \$75,000 be appropriated to purchase right of way and construct a road from School and Liliha streets to Kamehameha IV road. The resolution was laid on the table for consideration later.

Paele asked \$25,000 for the Pali road and Nuuanu street, to be divided as follows, each being tabled for consideration with appropriation bills: Repairs general, \$3,000; repairs to Wyllie street, \$10,000; from Wyllie street to the sea, \$12,500; \$2,000 repairs Punui road; \$2,250, Wyllie street; also \$12,500 for roads, Koolau-poko, \$4,500 repairs, \$3,000 new culverts, \$4,000 road machine, \$500 road roller, \$2,500 repairs bridges.

Kupieha also asked \$3,000 for lighting King street to Moanalua, as well as the Kalia streets. The Speaker declared there was no use in presenting resolutions which had been placed before the regular session.

BASIS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The special committee on conference as to the order of appropriation bills to be considered reported the list as decided upon and announced. Harris took exception to the plan proposed of distributing loan appropriations on tax returns, suggesting that the assessed valuations be substituted as the basis. This precipitated a long discussion. Harris' proposal appealing to some of the outside counties, but the only appreciable result was the refusal to adopt the committee's report, and its being referred back to the conference committee with instructions to meet immediately, after which the House took a recess to 2 p. m.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the House the bill appropriating \$20,000 for session expenses was passed second reading.

E. Van Selden, by Hackfeld & Co., petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation of \$120 to reimburse him for payment made for a lot of ground, in Nuuanu Valley, purchased by him when he was not aware of the restrictions against sales to aliens. The claim was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Harris, Long and Keilino.

MORE MONEY FOR PRINTING.

Secretary Carter notified the House that he would be unable to print all the laws passed by the Legislature and the appropriation bills to be passed by the extra session, with the small balance still in his hands, and he therefore requested an additional appropriation of \$1,000.

The Senate informed the House that the Senate had adopted the report of the special committee on order of introduction of appropriation bills, and that the unpaid bills appropriation had been passed. The latter was at once passed by the House on first reading. The conference committee then reported the matter of the order of bills being the same, but the provision for apportioning loan amounts being changed so that the counties shall have sums distributed on the basis of the taxable property in each.

Harris moved to adopt but Chairman Fernandez of the Printing Committee moved that the report first be printed for the information of the members, which was lost and the report adopted; ayes, 18; noes, 7.

BILLS ARE ADVANCED.

The committee then introduced the

Loan appropriation bill and the six months current account bills, both of which passed first reading. The current expenses bill was then made the order of the day, as the bill has been printed already. Paele took exception to this course saying that this House had no knowledge of what the last session had done.

Speaker Beckley said that would be a misuse of public money, and no matter what the Senate might do the House would not countenance such waste.

Speaker Beckley asked if any member wanted to change his committee and receiving no answer reappointed all committees and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

All members of the Senate but C. Brown and Baldwin were on hand yesterday morning.

The public lands committee reported on the item of \$100,000 in the appropriation bill for road damages all islands, recommending that it be cut to \$25,000.

The Judiciary committee reporting on the proposed salary bill stated that both the Attorney-General and the High Sheriff advised that the eight hour law did not affect the police. The law applies to offices, however, and extra appropriations are recommended for turnkeys and patrol wagon driver. The six months' salary bill was then taken up, and further corrections being found necessary, a recess of ten minutes was taken. Upon reconvening, a recess was taken until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication was received from the House saying that the conference committee report had been referred back for correction.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Senator Achi then presented the report as amended to conform with the desires of the House.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The act to provide for unpaid bills was passed on third reading unanimously with twelve ayes. The bill carries an appropriation of \$178,751.81.

Action was deferred on the loan bill and the emergency appropriation bill then passed second reading. An item of \$10,000 was inserted in the Public Works section for the reimbursement of Jos. G. Pratt and the Chamber of Commerce for work in the matter of fire claims.

An item of \$2,370 was inserted for reimbursement of road boards. This is the Wilcox matter. The total amount appropriated is \$207,457.85.

The current appropriation bill went over until after the House has acted.

SALARY BILL.

The six months' salary bill was then taken up. Senator Achi moved to increase pay of Hawaii police from \$17.25 to \$23,500 in order to give the sheriff an extra clerk for Hilo.

"What for, to give the Czar of Hawaii an extra clerk?" asked Senator C. Brown. He said there was too much money for Hawaiian police and that three clerks would do nothing but watch each other. The item passed as in the bill.

On motion of Achi the pay of police on Oahu was increased to \$50,100 to allow for extra turnkeys.

Achi wanted to increase pay for guards and jailers, on the ground that the eight hour law made a new shift necessary, but his motion was lost.

Senator Kaaki moved to put an item of \$900 for salary of chief engineer pumping station. Referred to Isenberg for report.

The salary of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, Honolulu, was increased from \$750 to \$900.

The salary of watchman, pilot's office, was increased from \$350 to \$450.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$1,250 for bookkeeper in the land office. Dickey moved to make it \$900, which carried.

The salary of clerk and messenger Agricultural Department was cut from \$600 to \$300.

BOARD OF HEALTH AGAIN.

McCandless moved to strike out the salary of the president Board of Health, but received no second. McCandless moved to cut the item of \$10,140 for government physicians to \$5,000. J. T.

VALIDITY OF THE ENTIRE COUNTY ACT THREATENED

The Powers of the Board of Public Institutions Directly Contravene the Provisions of the Organic Law of the Territory.

Supt. H. E. Cooper yesterday submitted to Governor Dole a letter defining his reasons for holding the County law to be illegal and contrary to the Organic Act. The Board of Public Institutions held a meeting yesterday and Secretary Carter was instructed to send a letter to Supt. Cooper requesting him to turn over the wharves, docks, and the Executive and Judiciary Buildings. A similar letter was sent to the Board of Health requesting formal possession of the Insane Asylum. At the same time the officers now in charge of these institutions, buildings and wharves are asked to remain in charge until further notice.

The next step will be a refusal by Supt. Cooper to surrender possession of the property in charge and a submission of the points of differences to the Justices of the Supreme Court. It was stated in the Senate yesterday that there would be a decision as to the legality of the County Act before the present session of the legislature ends.

SUPT. COOPER'S LETTER.

Honolulu, May 4, 1903.
To His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii.

Sir:—From a brief study of the County Act, which has just been published, it occurs to me that there are many questions somewhat difficult of a satisfactory legal determination, without a decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and believing it to be for the best interests of the people that these questions should be decided at an early day, I submit herewith my views upon the subject.

The Organic Act established a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, consisting of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches, defining the duties, powers and responsibilities of each. The Legislature of the Territory has no power to modify or change the form of Government established by Congress. It has the right in several instances to modify the duties of officers. The executive powers of the Government are vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Other officers who are assigned to duties as members of the Executive Branch of the Government, are the Secretary of the Territory, Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor, Deputy Auditor, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of Public Boards, and other officers as designated by the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

The duties of the Superintendent of Public Works are enumerated in Section 75 of the Organic Act. The duties therein mentioned are subject to modification, but his office, however, cannot be abolished by the Territorial Legislature.

By the passage of the County Act, the Legislature has made a change in the form of Government of the Territory, not contemplated by the Organic Act, in that it has provided for a Board of Public Institutions, and assigned to it certain duties and powers. See Sections 350-381.

Among other duties and rights assigned to the Board are the care, supervision, etc. of harbors and wharves within the Territory. This appears to be in direct conflict with Section 82 of the Organic Act, which provides that: "Until further provision is made by Congress, the wharves and landings constructed or controlled by the Republic of Hawaii on any sea-coast, bay, roadstead, or harbor shall remain under the control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii."

YESTERDAY ON THE BIG ISLAND.

[Special by Wireless Telegraph.]

HILO, May 4.—The ship Falls of Clyde arrived last night at eleven o'clock with ten passengers and a full cargo.

A Japanese child fell into the flume at eleven miles and was drowned.

The steamer Manna Loa arrived at Kailua about four hours late.

Brown moved to itemize the amount and the salary specified in each instance. The item was referred to a special committee: Dickey, McCandless and Kalua.

The item of \$1,050 for bacteriologist was increased to \$1,200 on motion of Crabbe.

McCandless moved to cut the salary of president and executive officer Board of Health from \$1,800 to \$1,500. Carried. Senator Achi moved that the salaries for auditor and deputy auditor be either reduced or those of the clerks increased. Referred to a committee of Achi and Dickey.

Senator Dickey proposed an amendment making the appropriations continue pro rata if the County Act should not go into effect January 4th, 1904. Carried.

Further consideration of the bill was

The term "Government of the Territory of Hawaii" must refer to the Government as instituted by Congress, and not to any modified form of Government established by the Territorial Legislature.

The creation by the Legislature of the Board of Public Institutions, and assigning to it duties and responsibilities which modifies the Government of the Territory, in an Act Creating County Government was not sound legislation, being a subject for an independent and distinct Act.

Section 45 of the Organic Act provides: "That each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title." The Board of Public Institutions is no part or feature of County Government, but is given powers of Government and control over Territorial domain and Territorial funds.

This action on the part of the Legislature threatens the validity of the whole County Act, and in any case, makes the constitution of the Board of Public Institutions, illegal.

The County Act transfers to the County Officials all existing water works, wherever situated, electric lights and plants and the sewers. This, I maintain, is in contravention of Section 91 of the Organic Act, which provides:

"That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress."

The Government of the Territory of Hawaii must refer, as argued in the preceding point, to the Government established by the Organic Act.

Section 73 of the Organic Act provides:

"That the Laws of Hawaii relating to Public Lands and settlements of boundaries, etc., shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide."

The laws continued in force are to be found in the following Sections of the Civil Laws of 1897: Sections 169 to 173, both inclusive; Section 176 to 184, both inclusive; also Chapter 17, commonly known as the "Land Act of 1897."

Among other provisions of this Act, it has provided that this Act, meaning the Act of 1895, shall not apply to the following classes and descriptions of land and property of the Government, all of which shall remain under the control and management of the Minister of Interior, to-wit: town lots, sites of public buildings, and land used for public purposes, roads, streets, landings, nurseries, tracts reserved for forests and groves, conservation for water supply, parks and all lands which may hereafter be used for public purposes.

The duties of the Minister of the Interior are transferred to the Superintendent of Public Works by Section 75 of the Organic Act, and so much of his duties as are fixed by the Land Laws of the Territory, reenacted and confirmed by Congress, may not be modified by the Territorial Legislature. The only power granted to the Legislature to create county, town and city municipalities is conferred by Section 56 of the Organic Act, and is limited to the creation and government of such political subdivisions of the Territory, and conveys no power to grant to the counties any property belonging to the Territory.

Respectfully submitted,
(SIGNED) HENRY E. COOPER,
Superintendent of Public Works.

SALONICA SEES FIGHTS, ARRESTS AND EXECUTIONS

Germany's Interests in Africa Strengthened by the Kaiser's Visit With the Pope.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, May 4.—Disorders throughout the province are growing. Skirmishes with Bulgarian troops occur daily. Many have been killed and numerous arrests and executions have occurred.

Stanford's Sixth Death.

PALO ALTO, May 4.—The sixth death at Stanford University from typhoid fever has occurred. There are several additional cases.

Germany and the Pope.

ROME, May 4.—It is alleged that the Emperor William's visit has strengthened the relations between Germany and the Pope to the benefit of German colonization in Africa.

Another Landslide.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 4.—An immense landslide occurred today and the town is deserted by everyone except the police and government engineers.

Silver for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The government today made a large purchase of silver for the Philippine coinage.

Daughter to Princess Louise.

LINDAU, May 4.—The Princess Louise of Saxony was today delivered of a daughter.

Making the Royal Rounds.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—King Edward will visit St. Petersburg in July and Berlin and Copenhagen later.

VASQUEZ GOVERNMENT FALLS IN SAN DOMINGO

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 4.—The Vasquez government in San Domingo has fallen. The rebels control the whole country and General Wos Gil is in charge as President of the provisional government. Ex-President Jimenez, who was banished from the country, is returning, and it is said that he will be made President.

General Horatio Vasquez, the treacherous Dominican leader who wrenched the presidency from President Jimenez by revolution, must in turn give way to other revolutionists. He assumed the duties of President of the republic of San Domingo last June, after waging a hard contest against Jimenez. General Vasquez is forty-three years of age. He secured his military title in several civil wars waged spasmodically in the island and was a refugee in New York during the administration of Heureaux. Heureaux had banished him from the country. It is alleged that he returned just in time to assist in the assassination of Heureaux. When Jimenez formed the new government Vasquez became vice-president.

It was upon General Vasquez's initiative that the movement to overthrow Jimenez began. For his part in the war, particularly in securing at that time the capitulation of San Domingo, he became President. He was very popular with the foreign element in the country but not at all popular with his own people and General Peppin, a friend of the assassinated Heureaux, with General Wos Gil and other friends of the late General, immediately started another revolution against Vasquez. The fighting has now been going on for some months and in almost every encounter the rebels won. Jimenez ran a junta in New York that gave them powerful aid in the way of supplying arms and ammunition. General Peppin and killed in battle. Wos Gil then assumed the government in the capital was elected president but as Jimenez is now on his way back to San Domingo Gil will either have to give way to the ex-President and accept a minor position or go into another revolution.

ROME, Italy, May 4.—The Kaiser today reviewed the troops.

PARIS, May 4.—King Edward left Cherbourg today for England.

DENVER, May 4.—President Roosevelt was accorded a splendid reception here today.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Six of the crew of the brig Sans Souci were drowned in a storm.

JACKSON, Kentucky, May 4.—J. B. Marcum, a prominent attorney, has been killed by unknown hands. His death is the result of a feud.

SALONICA, May 4.—Government troops and the revolutionists have been engaged in a severe battle, in which ten Turkish officers were killed.

WORK IS DIVIDED BY HOUSES

Legislators Agree on Basis of Labors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

While the Senate is working along on the lines of the regular session for the early passage of the appropriations, the House has set all business aside until Monday, when there will be a report from the special committee having those matters in charge, and then the appropriation bills will be rushed through speedily.

The House will take up the loan bill first according to the outlook. That and the current appropriations will be the share of the lower body and it is thought the Senate will have passed all four of the measures allotted to it before the House can complete its three.

The session just closed did a little in the way of appropriations itself. The total of the monies set apart by this session amounts to \$1,027,084.55. Of this total the largest item is contained in the appropriation for the counties, \$725,000. The expenses of the regular session will be covered nearly by the \$65,000, while the Fire Claims appropriations, \$30,000, completes the working costs. The \$5,000 for a wharf at Kalaupapa was the first outside appropriation, the compilation of the laws will cost \$11,500 while the publication of the courts reports will cost \$1,700 for the United States District Court decisions and the Supreme Court digest will be \$4,000.

The Chinese fund bill must be regarded as an appropriation, it carrying with it \$155,546.70. This however will mean adding to the reserve only the amount taken by custodians of the fund. The Wireless Telegraph bounty bill carries \$24,000 and the reimbursement of Road funds will cost the Territory \$2,357.85. Fire hydrants in Maui towns will amount to \$2,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Beckley called for the return to the clerk of all resolutions and reports that remained in their hands.

The Senate announced the passage of the joint resolution with reference to the appointment of a joint committee to have under consideration plans for the distribution of the appropriation bills. The House adopted the resolution and Speaker Beckley appointed the following committee: Knudsen, Aylett, Vida, Pulaa and Andrade. He likewise empowered the committee to notify the Governor of the fact that the House was ready to proceed with business. He suggested also that there might be adjournment until Monday to allow the committee time to get into action, so that some course could be decided on.

ERROR IN ONE BILL.

Mr. Chillingworth brought up the fact that the House had adopted a conference report on the Jury bill fixing the pay of jurors at \$2.50 a day, while the published bill placed the rate at \$2. He wanted to trace the error and the Speaker directed that this be done.

A communication from Attorney-General Andrews was received, in which he said that the first asked sum for the deficiencies of his department, \$1200, would not be sufficient, on account of the heavy criminal calendars and asking \$3,000.

Aylett asked to be excused from the special conference committee as he is not yet recovered. The Speaker said that all resolutions from the last session would be turned over to the special committee. The Speaker announced also that if no changes were requested he would on Monday reappoint all the standing committees of the regular session.

MONEY FOR EXPENSES.

Pulaa gave notice and followed immediately by presenting the bill for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the session and of liquidating any unpaid bills of the regular session.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of Senate Bill No. 1, making current appropriations for two years, was taken up after the House had notified the Senate that it was ready for business.

The item of \$15,000 for advertising resources of Hawaii was increased to \$20,000 on motion of Achi, \$5,000 to be used for the purchase of 50,000 copies of the hand-book of Hawaii.

The House Committee to arrange the work of the Legislature appeared at this time, but no official notification of the adoption of the Senate resolution had been received by the Senate so the committee retired again.

President Crabbe appointed on the Senate Committee Dickey, Kalauokalani, Achi, Woods and Wilcox.

Senator Paris introduced the loan bill making appropriations of \$2,288,000, and also the emergency appropriation bill. Both bills passed first reading.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator Dickey for the conference committee reported that it had been agreed that both the salary and current appropriation bills should be divided into two bills for six and eighteen months respectively. The Senate is to consider the unpaid and two salary bills and the emergency bill first, while the House is to consider the loan and the two current appropriation bills.

The bill appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of the Senate passed second reading.

The unpaid bills act was taken up and passed second reading. The fol-

lowing items were inserted on motion of Senator McCandless: Oahu Sugar Co. schoolhouse, \$3500; Oahu Sugar Co. teacher's cottage, \$1150; A. Z. Hadley, \$357. An item of \$275.50 for miscellaneous items in the tax bureau was referred to committee. To be read the third time today.

LOANS WITHIN THE LIMIT.

Senator Achi introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the loan bill be kept within the limit of the Organic Act, and that after the County Act goes into effect the several items be apportioned among the various counties. Four joint committees are provided to make the apportionment.

Senator McCandless opposed turning the money over to the counties, but Achi replied that it was the intention to only apportion the appropriations and not the money. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the three circuit judges asking that three stenographers, three clerks and three bailiffs be provided for the first circuit. The judges state that despite their utmost efforts for two terms past the civil business has been constantly increasing and if the judges hold separate terms a full corps of officers must be provided for each. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senator Isenberg moved to adjourn first thanking the officers of the Senate for a gift to each Senator of photographs of that august body.

HILO KAHUNA DRIVES DEVILS

If you have red eyes and are sick in bed and restless and your hair stands on end, then you are possessed of red devils. At least, that is what a kahuna down at Hilo says. And the kahuna says, farther, that the proper remedy in such cases is to beat you over the head with a Bible by way of driving the devils out. If you die after you have been so beaten a couple or three times, then so much the worse for you. What becomes of the devils, in that event, does not appear, but presumably they get you, and your dying is a sign of it.

The Hilo papers tell the story, and it is a good story. It seems that the government physician in the Puna district, Dr. Howard, had a patient whom he was treating, with some show of success, when the man's family, who were all natives, conceived the notion that the doctor's method could be improved upon and so sent for a kahuna. This witch doctor at once discovered that the sick man was possessed of devils, as shown by the symptoms first above enumerated, and said that the doctor's medicine must be stopped and the man beaten over the head with a bible to drive the devils out. The kahuna proceeded to beat him, too, and when he tired of it he made the man's wife beat him. Then the kahuna took another shift, himself, and while he was hard at the work of exorcising the devils got the upper hand and the patient suddenly died.

The kahuna doctor was called back, then, but it was too late to do anything for the patient. He was dead enough. However, the kahuna could be arrested, and he was. The facts all came out on his hearing before Judge Kama, of the Puna district, and the kahuna himself admitted the truth in its essential details. He said he was driving out the red devils as the Bible directed, but failed to point out his justification specifically in that sacred volume. He was held to answer before the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter, and the officers will watch to see whether he can kahuna himself out of jail.

HAD THE NERVE TO SIGN IT

Judge Gear, who refused to hold Court for two or three terms past and heard only probate, and who has been on several vacations, has the nerve to sign this:

"Honolulu, April 30, 1903.
"To the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii."

"Gentlemen:—During the regular session of your body we addressed a communication to Senator Cecil Brown, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asking that you insert a provision in the Appropriation Bill for three stenographers for the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, as well as three clerks and three bailiffs, one of each to be appointed by each Judge.

Since then a bill has been passed expressly authorizing the Judges to hold separate sessions of the court at the same time, it evidently being the desire of the Legislature to facilitate the trial of causes in this circuit. To accomplish this end it is absolutely essential that each Judge be provided with a stenographer and other officers necessary to constitute a court.

"We wish to state in this connection that despite our utmost efforts to clear the calendar during the last two terms of this court, the number of civil cases pending has been constantly increasing, and it is necessary that all three Judges shall hold court at the same time in order to clear the calendar, and this can only be done by providing each Judge with a full corps of officers.

"We would therefore respectfully urge you to provide in the Appropriation Bill for such officers, that is: three stenographers, three bailiffs and three clerks, one of each to be appointed by the First, Second and Third Judges respectively.

"We beg to remain, yours truly,

"J. T. DE BOLT,
"First Judge, etc.

"GEO. D. GEAR,
"Second Judge, etc.

"W. J. ROBINSON,
"Third Judge, etc."

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

JUDGE ESTEE'S ADDRESS ON FUTURE OF HAWAII

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The small farmer is a necessity in a small country and the small farmer will soon be a prosperous farmer.

This Territory will prosper just in proportion as we succeed in Americanizing the people here and in teaching them self-government.

We should produce only those things which will not grow on the mainland, like coffee, sisal, etc. Take sisal for instance; last year over \$13,000,000 worth was produced and sold in the little Mexican State of Yucatan.

We must have a larger population of Americans before we can become a State.

The Research Club met at the home of L. A. Thurston last night and listened to an able paper by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Court, on the Future of Hawaii. The views of Judge Estee, according as they do with the persistent teachings of the Advertiser and infused as they are with stalwart Americanism, are presented below.

Judge Estee's Paper.

The ambition of all people living in American territories is to be admitted into the Union as a state, at the earliest possible moment, for then each citizen becomes an American sovereign and thereafter selects his own rulers, makes all laws for his government and does all things which a free and independent man living in a free country can do. But before this can be accomplished, the people living in such territory must learn many things. They must learn the principles of free government. They must remember that they are only admitted into the Union by the favor of the people living in the other American states. They must learn economy in public affairs. They must seek for American immigrants to settle up their territory, men who speak the English language and men who are either American citizens or who can soon become such.

CHEAP LABOR NOT EVERYTHING.

It will not do to settle up this territory with Asiatics alone; cheap labor is not the only thing we need. We must have American citizens, men who can build up and maintain a state, those who will govern it wisely. To do this, we must hold out inducements to good people elsewhere to come and settle here.

Our present population is a mixture of all races, but we are now a part of the great American family, and it is folly for us to be toying with more than one flag or regretting annexation. That fact cannot be changed, and in the near future annexation will prove of inestimable value to these Islands. It is to our interest to be faithful to the mother country. The general government has been most generous with this territory. But we must be able and willing to maintain here our public schools and public roads, and all other utilities for the public, so that our children, as they grow up, may be prepared for intelligent self-government. We must seek more free labor and less Asiatic labor. We should build up our home life by inducing European and American families to come here. We must bear in mind that our government, in and out of this territory, must be maintained by intelligent people. We should have a patriotic pride in the United States because it is our country and we have every reason to love this country and to love the American people. Patriotism should be the aspiration of all the people living here. We are situated so far from the main land, out in the great ocean, that we must necessarily in war depend on the people of the main land for defense, and in peace our markets will be with the same people.

NEED OF SMALL FARMERS. It is a mistake to think we do not need white immigrants, or that this is not a good place for them to come to or to settle in. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there can be built no American free state on anything but American citizenship. This territory can never be admitted into the Union, with eighty thousand Asiatics, who cannot under our laws, become American citizens and with comparatively few Americans who speak the English language or who are familiar with Republican institutions.

The future of this territory depends on the character of the people who come here as immigrants, and the surest way to induce white settlers to come here is to give to each of them a small home on the public domain. Small farms in a small territory are the right kind of farms. As I have heretofore said, it takes men to make a state; men are valuable in any country, but especially so in a new country; and these men must be either citizens or capable of becoming such. And men are more valuable in free countries than in other countries as they form an important part of the government itself. And again: they are the producers and as such have a financial and political value. The community is benefited by every good citizen who comes here to live. It has been said that every American citizen going into a new territory, is worth one thousand dollars in money to that territory.

Remember that American citizens form American society and make American government, and remember, also, that American law is just such laws as the American people make for the government of themselves. This is a government made by American citizens and should be the only government that the people of these Islands will accept.

GIVE NEWCOMERS A CHANCE.

In this territory we must not conclude that the old settlers are the only good men in the land. We must give the young and the poor man a chance to come here and to get on; and we must encourage that class of people to come and grow up with the country. Very few men begin life rich in this

world's goods. It is a happy incident that they do not. Very few boys are born here or elsewhere with a sugar plantation ready for their use when they are grown up. Labor makes more good men than inherited wealth. Nothing is so useful to young men as to be compelled to work. It is said that one of Henry Clay's friends in Kentucky, asked him what he could do to best promote the welfare of a son of his. Clay responded, "Disinherit him, sir, then he will be the equal of poor boys and be compelled to earn his living."

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

The public mind here as elsewhere, must be educated on all public questions before the people are prepared to act wisely on any important subject of government, and before we can hope to be admitted as a state into the American Union. Love of country is either inborn in a man or it is a matter of education. In either case a citizen must realize that he belongs to some country and that he had better be a member of a great and a free country like the United States than of a small, weak and tyrannical country like many monarchies. If he lives in any part of the United States, he must realize keenly that that is his country and that it is the best government known to mankind. American civilization is adapted to the wants of the American people. Originally America was settled by immigrants from Europe, all poor and all laboring men. They were chiefly English, Irish, German, French and Scandinavians, but their children soon learned to speak our language if the parents did not, and finally helped to create here a new civilization.

But we are told that this territory must be differently handled than any other territory. I cannot believe that this is so, or that the people here are different from the people elsewhere, with the exception of the Asiatic element. Asiatics do not assimilate with our American people, and under the laws of our country they cannot become American citizens. They possess none of the attributes of American citizenship or of American freedom, for once an Asiatic, always an Asiatic. This is the result of the experience of the majority of the people who have had dealings with Asiatics.

FRIENDLY WITH THE MAINLAND.

We should cultivate the friendship of the American people. If we are always opposing the people on the mainland, we will soon prejudice them against us and we can gain no near or remote benefit for ourselves by being a part of the American republic. We must bear in mind that this is an American territory and we must be Americans in spirit. Only a few months ago the National Congress appropriated one million of dollars to pay the so-called free claims of this territory. Every dollar of this goes to our own people. Unless our Asiatic population, in accordance with time honored custom, sends its share to China and Japan. We should not attempt to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, or attempt to ignore the great republic of which we form a very insignificant part.

Let us rather encourage American citizens from all over the Union to come here and help us with their labor and their capital and their wisdom. And let us not tell them what is not true, namely, that white men cannot work here or that Americans living here cannot govern themselves. I think the people of this territory would be pursuing a policy of wisdom by doing all things possible to encourage people to come here to live and work and help in the government of this territory.

Referring to our climate—any climate which was good enough for the old and early settlers of three quarters of a century back ought to be good enough for new comers. It is too common an idea however, that there is something wrong with the Hawaiian climate or with the Hawaiian Islands. While it is true that in certain localities this climate is enervating to a man who has always lived in a more rugged climate, yet generally speaking this is a good climate to live in and to work in.

EVERYTHING CAN BE PRODUCED HERE.

We can produce everything here which will grow in the tropics or in fact in the temperate zone. We have a different climate at an elevation of three thousand feet on these Islands, and a great deal of the territory lies above three thousand feet. The temperature is uniform and equable.

We do not need to send to China and Japan for laborers, if we will only encourage Americans to come. The wealthy people of the world never make the pioneers to new countries or blaze the trees for the first paths through the wilderness. A pioneer's

life is not promoted by wealth or luxury.

The American Republic from the beginning slowly grew to its present position as a world power, solely by reason of our foreign immigration, composed mainly of workers and of men who could and did become American citizens. And these same people helped to gain American independence, to create the republic and establish a liberal government here. The great American nation was the poor man's country, and this territory is such today, although so many rich people live here. It is the home for toilers and these same toilers can make this territory prosperous and share in its prosperity, by their labor and unflinching good citizenship. As their numbers multiply, they create a home market for home productions. There has been a constant and endless flow of immigrants into the United States, and many of the poor who came to toil became rich and prosperous.

THE NEED OF CITIZENS.

It is doubtless true that all American immigration whether to the mainland or coming here is composed largely of a mixture of nationalities, but happily, our constitution makes all people born in the United States American citizens. This is upon the theory that a child born here will grow up with an abiding attachment to the country of its birth. Immigrants came to the United States originally because they could do better here than elsewhere and after children had been born to them, they became attached to the country. They observed that the people here voted for their own rulers; that they had free schools and enjoyed religious and civil liberty. They learned that the people of the United States are alone responsible for the character of the civilization and for the character of the government, and very soon they adopted American ways and became interested in American politics. It was then but a step towards pride in the great country of their adoption and a will to aid in making it prosperous. These American strangers always vote. They want to know more of the principles of our free government by actual experience. The foreign immigrants thus represent one of the best elements of American citizenship as they easily learn the value of the elective franchise, and they possess our chief capital, labor. They are the workers and producers of the nation and together with our native born American workers, they are the bone and sinew of the country and in time they will become the brains of the country.

FREE LABOR A NECESSITY.

It will be seen that the United States government was built upon the foundation of free labor and on an unlimited American citizenship. The American people possessed not only the industry but the genius of American progress. They cultivated the arts and sciences; they were inventors; they established the American system of free public schools, colleges and universities. They soon found among their numbers, men of rare attainments who became teachers. It was an American who invented the steamboat, the cotton gin, the telegraph and the telephone. And it was Americans who first invented most of the labor saving agricultural implements. America thus became a new and a broad field for the genius of the world to experiment in. Indeed the genius of the world seemed to come to America. Here men's brains as well as their muscles were busy. In every form of labor thus early we found a new opportunity for invention. The natural resources of this new land were so exhaustless that all men who were willing to work discovered something to do. The fact that all men who were able to become American citizens were such and that all American citizens were a part of the government made the United States peculiarly attractive to all peoples. All men were thus free and equal in the commencement; all men had an even start. The last generation of men sowed the national seed which formed the harvest for the next generation and today the United States is the most prosperous nation on the earth, made so entirely by the people who live here. Our fathers early learned it was labor that made a nation great; that "labor, labor, work was prayer."

MEN MORE THAN CLIMATE.

It is plain to be seen that it is men more than the soil or climate that makes a state great. To succeed, the inhabitants of a state in the Union should be American citizens; they should belong to the thinking and the working classes. They should know a great deal about free government and take an active part in it; and the more intelligent they are the better workers they are and the better citizens they will become. You young men hold the future of this territory in your keeping and you must bear in mind that good morals and good government go hand in hand; without the one you cannot have the other. Do not conclude that it is dishonorable to figure actively in American politics. It is the duty of American citizenship to do this. The future of our country depends on its honest politics whether represented by the poor or the rich. It is good ideas joined with muscle which makes the man and makes the state in a Republic.

NEED OF AMERICANIZATION.

Added to the advantages of being a state in the Union, it may be stated that we will then have a local government which will meet the demands of all the people. We will have self government by actual experience and we will prove that this is a government of the people by the people and for the people. We now know that he who can wisely govern himself can wisely govern others. This territory will prosper just in proportion as we succeed in Americanizing the people here and in teaching them self government. While our productions have a peculiar value, yet we have not land enough on these Islands to ever make a great state territorially, yet the soil and climate will produce what few other places can produce. The productions are of a great variety and abundance if properly cultivated, and while sugar is not the chief production, we should not make all other things subordinate to it. The future has in store for this territory a prosperity little realized now, during this transition period of change from the old to the new conditions. There is no reason why this territory, like Yucatan, should not soon produce sisal in abundance; while tropical fruits will grow here and will

WILL TEST COUNTY BILL Said to Conflict With Organic Act.

The first test of the County act will be made very soon as a result of the conflict of authority between the Superintendent of Public Works and the Territorial Board of Public Institutions which was pointed out in the Advertiser some time ago. The Board formally organized yesterday morning by the election of Governor Dole as president and Secretary Carter as secretary. Nothing further was done however, excepting to appoint Mr. Carter as a committee to ascertain from the various departments the amount of money which will be required for the conduct of the institutions under the control of the new board. None of these institutions will however be taken over until the close of the present biennial period or until the Legislature provides an appropriation for carrying on the work under the board.

At the meeting yesterday some interesting points were raised by Supt. Cooper wherein he claimed the County act conflict with the Organic Act. It was agreed that the Board of Public Institutions should make a formal demand upon the Superintendent of Public Works for harbors, wharves, public buildings, etc., and that he should refuse, the points of difference then to be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cooper's contention is that the County Act embraces two subjects, the one providing for the government of counties, the other creating the Board of Public Institutions, which under the provisions of the Organic Act, he says, is illegal. He claims also that counties are not "the government of the Territory," but that what is meant is the "territorial government," which is given control of wharves, harbors, etc. The new board he says is not a part of the government of the Territory, which the Organic Act provides, and the County bill is an attempt to change the form of government as it was created by Congress.

He says further that while the duties of the Superintendent may be modified by the Legislature, yet the control of property vested by Congress cannot be taken away or given to some branch of government not recognized by the Organic Act. Further, control of wharves, roads, building sites, water works, electric lighting plants and other public institutions, it is provided in the land laws, are under the control of the Minister of Interior, who is succeeded by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Organic Act specifically provides that the land laws shall be changed only by Congress.

It is further claimed that the Organic Act prohibits the transfer of any property of the United States from the control of the Territory.

Supt. Cooper has many other objections and is preparing a written opinion for submission to Governor Dole.

In the meantime there will be no trouble of any kind and the Supreme Court will be left to construe the Organic Act while all the officers concerned will act in the utmost harmony.

always find a market on the mainland. UNITED STATES HAS BEEN GENEROUS.

The general government has been most generous with this territory. We are situated so far out in the great ocean, that in war we must depend largely on the people on the mainland for defense. In peace, our chief market is with the same people. We should produce only those things which will not grow on the mainland, like coffee, sisal, etc. Take sisal for instance; last year over \$13,000,000 worth was produced and sold in the little Mexican state of Yucatan. It is always a bad practice to "put all our eggs in one basket." This act of raising nothing but one thing, sugar. While it is true this territory can raise more sugar per acre than any other country, yet we have to compete not only with the beet sugar produced all over the country, but with the cane sugar produced in Louisiana, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Cuba alone produces about one million tons of sugar annually.

SMALL FARMER A NECESSITY.

Tropical fruits will grow here abundantly. This territory is just starting. By and by it will astonish the world with its productions; but we must have people to develop it. The small farmer is a necessity in a small country and the small farmer will soon be a prosperous farmer.

HAWAII AS A WINTER RESORT.

And again, I can see no reason why this territory should not be the great winter resort for the American people of the west. The Islands are more than interesting to visit. There is nothing on the American continent that surpasses in beauty the windward side of the Island of Hawaii; and if in addition to its natural resources, some of the advantages of the older pleasure resorts are added, I can think of no more ideal place to spend a winter in than in these Islands. And those visitors will be a means of spreading throughout the United States, a knowledge of the natural beauties and resources of the territory. But to accomplish this result, we must not be complaining about conditions. We know the country and if we do not speak well of it, who can be expected to? And again, we have a live volcano in this territory, always a great attraction to visitors.

NEEDS OF STATEHOOD.

It will be seen that we can accomplish nothing as to the statehood of this territory unless we fit ourselves to perform all the duties and assume all the responsibilities of American citizenship.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE SENATE SITS ALONE

Upper Body Works
While House
Loafs.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

For the first time since the legislative sessions began the Senate sat alone yesterday. Though the Senate is far ahead of the House in the matter of work, having already passed all appropriation bills at the regular session, it is again the upper house which is doing the work, while the House though not wasting time in senseless resolutions did not sit at all yesterday.

Two of the Senate appropriation bills will be ready for submission to the House on Monday morning, though that body will not have started its part of the work allotted by the conference committee.

NEEDS MORE MONEY.

A communication was received from Secretary Carter to the effect that his appropriation for printing and advertising had in it a balance of but \$1440 which is insufficient for the printing of the laws and appropriation bills which must be done within thirty days. He asked for an additional \$1,000 to be placed in the emergency bill so as to make it available in this period. To be considered with the bill.

Senator Paris reported back an itemized statement of the miscellaneous item in the tax bureau unpaid bills, which had been referred to the Public Expenditures Committee.

Senator Dickey presented a resolution requiring the clerk to give to the president all petitions, resolutions and reports on items in the appropriation bills so that they might be considered with the bills at the extra session. Adopted.

COURT CLERKS LOAF.

The six months appropriation bill was taken up and passed second reading. Senator Achi moved an amendment providing that the third, fourth and fifth deputy clerks be appointed by the Chief Justice instead of by the Circuit Judges. He said he wanted these clerks to work, that whenever the circuit judges went for a vacation or a trip to San Francisco or Washington the clerks did nothing but draw their salaries. It appointed by the Chief Justice the clerks could be compelled to work on records.

SALARIES TO REMAIN.

Senator Dickey moved to cut the salary of the Attorney-General from \$9,000 to \$7,200, or \$1,800 for the six months. Senator Isenberg opposed cutting salaries as likely to lead to corruption; and said that if police on the other islands had been paid proper salaries there would be less likelihood of bribery, as is the case now. The amendment was lost.

POLICE WON'T WORK.

Senator Achi moved an amendment to increase the police appropriation for Maui fifty per cent, saying that at present they work twelve hours, while under the eight-hour laws that they could only work eight hours. Senator Wilcox said some days they worked only two hours, while other times they worked twenty hours. Dickey said that the police were not employed "in any public office" and McCandless contended that this was an "extraordinary emergency." All the items in the Attorney-General's department were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Isenberg stated that the police had already notified the High Sheriff that they would not work more than eight hours a day. Further action was deferred until Monday to await a report. The eighteen months salary bill was also deferred until Monday.

FOR SENATE EXPENSES.

The Senate expense appropriation bill passed third reading unanimously. The act providing for the payment of unpaid bills was read and went over until Monday.

Senator Paris moved the insertion of unpaid bills amounting to \$2867, incurred by the Public Works office, and owing principally to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. and the Bishop Estate.

Senator Dickey wanted action deferred until the totals could be ascertained. McCandless said the revision committee could make the corrections, but Dickey contended that this could not be done.

A recess was taken to allow the clerk to correct the bill, but the task could not be completed in time, so that an adjournment until Monday morning was taken.

There were nine Senators present yesterday, C. Brown, J. T. Brown, Baldwin, Nakapahu, Woods and Kaohi being absent.

POISONED BY CANNED SALMON

Several cases of ptomaine poisoning have been reported this week and all are believed to be due to the eating of canned salmon. One physician has three cases under his care and from the diagnosis made he is of the opinion that canned salmon is the responsible agent, although one case of sickness he believes to be due to the eating of a cream cheese which recently came from the coast.

Prof. Shorey, chemist for the Board of Health, has not discovered any bad salmon recently, no suspicious meats having been brought to him for examination. About three weeks ago Dr. Wood treated a patient for ptomaine poisoning, and learning that the patient had been eating canned asparagus which had been sold at auction, a sample of the food was taken to Dr. Shorey, who reported it to be bad. Upon his order the remainder of the asparagus, which had recently been sold at auction but not delivered, was seized and destroyed.

MUST OBEY CONDITIONS

Beer Licenses to
Be Issued
Monday.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Treasurer Kepokal will begin the issuing of malt liquor licenses Monday morning upon his return from Maui. Altogether he now has forty-four applications for licenses before him, though not all of them will be granted. The applicants since the last publication of the list in the Advertiser are Alfred Rose, Queen and South; P. W. Condon, Liliha near King; Sam. Apalana, Ewa; J. H. Thompson, Queen and Alakea; J. K. Logan, Alakea street; T. Waloka, Alea; J. R. Moriz, Punchbowl; G. Kaloa, King street and Peterson Lane; John Baptiste, Punchbowl and Luso streets.

Though the amendments to the beer law did not become law, yet the holders of these beer licenses will have to conform with the suggestions made by Governor Dole.

Treasurer Kepokal has drawn up the license blanks so that all these conditions must be observed, otherwise the license becomes void. The license is subject to the following conditions:

"Provided that no liquor other than that allowed by the term of this license to be sold shall be permitted in the building or on the premises, where in the said licensee is authorized to sell Malt Liquors; that the location of the place of business under this license is to be not within 150 feet of the premises used as a school or church and occupied and used as such; that he will not dispose of any Malt Liquors to any person in a state of intoxication, to women or minors, and will not allow minors, women or intoxicated persons on such licensed premises; that the Police of the Territory or any of its counties or municipalities shall have the right to enter any premises licensed to sell said Malt Liquors upon search warrant issued therefor, for the purpose of testing said Malt Liquors or for taking away samples thereof for the purpose of analysis or for seizing liquors upon said premises not lawfully authorized to be disposed of thereon. That he will not at any time permit the use of any musical instrument, or dancing, in or about the bar-room, or any room connecting or adjoining therewith, or in any part of the buildings on the premises, and that he will not suffer any person in or about the same to practice gaming with any Dice, Cards, Bowls, Billiards, Quilts or other implements used in gaming; and that said place for the retailing of Malt Liquors, shall, at the request of the High Sheriff, be closed on election days, and on other occasions when requested by the High Sheriff, and that all entrances for customers to the Saloon or Bar Room from the outside shall have the word "Saloon" in large letters over the door on the outside, and that upon request of the High Sheriff the licensee will remove any or all small inner rooms in connection with the bar-room; and that he may sell and dispose of the Malt Liquor by this license authorized to be sold and disposed of only between the hours of half-past five o'clock in the morning and half-past eleven o'clock at night on every day except Sundays."

SHOT BUYER OF WOMAN

Because the woman would not stay bought, or sold, Kawagachiki shot Nebo near to death, but not quite. And he will not die. Now the woman, at the beginning of this trouble was the property of Kawagachiki, who is a field hand out in the Hecla country, beyond the Pali, as Nebo is. Nebo saw the woman, and he had a want for a woman, and he spoke to Kawagachiki about it. That Kawagachiki was weary of the woman, it may be. It may be that he wanted the money, and that he knew women. Nebo claimed that he did, anyway. And he sold the woman to Nebo.

This is the manner of the Japanese, even in the American land, though the Americans know little of it. And it was no harm, so long as the woman was willing. She went with Nebo, but she had her own mind all this time, and that led her, presently, back to the house of Kawagachiki. Then Nebo went, on the morning of yesterday, to the hut of the other to demand his woman. She would not go to him, which may or may not have been the fault of Kawagachiki. At all events, the men had high words over her, and at the end of it Kawagachiki ran and got his gun and shot Nebo close over the heart.

It is said that the hurt man will live, but the other has been taken by the Deputy Sheriff of that region, Pahia, and will be brought to Honolulu today to be held in prison until it is known whether Nebo will die—and may have even longer than that. And the woman is left without any man. It is an evil thing for a woman who does not obey her master's will.

BICYCLISTS should never start out without a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in their tool bags. This ointment is excellent for all flesh wounds and sprains. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

CARNEGIE'S MONEY TO AID A PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD MOVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 2.—Andrew Carnegie confirms the report that he will finance a scheme to build connecting links between the various railroads which now make an interrupted chain of communication between Canada and Patagonia.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 2.—Another great landslide is expected and the surviving inhabitants of the town are abandoning their homes.

NEW YORK, May 2.—President Roosevelt will exchange greetings with Governor Taft over the Pacific cable on July 4th.

PALO ALTO, Cal., May 2.—The typhoid fever situation is unchanged but the outlook is hopeful.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 2.—President Roosevelt passed through Kansas today, making many stops.

BUTTE, Montana, May 2.—The telegraph office has been reopened. It was closed at the time of the strike of messenger boys when the public sentiment of the town sustained their depredations on the company's property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—The funeral of Irving M. Scott was attended by the 4000 employees of the Union Iron Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—A fund of \$13,000 has been raised for the reception to President Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—William Vice, coast ticket agent of the Union Pacific, is missing. There is a shortage of \$4000 in his accounts.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 2.—Great Northern trains will open direct communication with Vancouver and British Columbia in February.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Secretary Moody leaves tomorrow to join the President on the Pacific Coast.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, May 2.—Judge Hemes wins the Kentucky Derby.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—The Ames bribery trial began today.

ROME, May 1.—A Socialist manifesto has been issued calling for a general strike but the working classes disregard it.

BRADFORD, May 1.—Wilsonville, which was thought to have been destroyed by forest fires, had a miraculous escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The captain and mate of the steamer Albion River have been suspended for a year.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thirty thousand Italians, working on the subway, have gone on a strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The 4,000 employees of the Union Iron Works demand a ten per cent. increase of pay.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—One hundred thousand people greeted President Roosevelt here. At Topeka he made two addresses.

PALO ALTO, May 1.—There was one death from typhoid fever here today, but no new cases. There are fifteen dangerous cases and a total for the epidemic of 150.

SEATTLE, May 1.—The sailing of the battleship Wisconsin for Honolulu will possibly be postponed owing to the need of a survey of her dynamos, which are unsatisfactory.

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—Henry E. Huntington, head of the street car system here, has advanced the wages of his employees as a reward for their refusal to go on a strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Today was International Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Presidential party was in attendance as were many diplomats, at the dedication of the foreign buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 3.—William Vice, the Union Pacific Company's ticket agent here, who is alleged to have absconded with \$4000 of the company's money, may be on the transport Thomas at the present time going to Manila, via Honolulu. The police have secured clues indicating that the missing man took passage on the transport.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Bishop Hurst, the well known Methodist divine, died here today.

Bishop Hurst has been a Bishop since 1880. He was sixty-nine years of age having been born in 1834. He studied theology at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, Germany. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1858. He has been chancellor of the American University at Washington for many years, and is the author of many well known books dealing with religious topics.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Negotiations have been entered into between York McDonald of the New York subway and the striking Italians, which indicate that the strike may be settled Monday morning. The strike has completely tied up the work on New York's new system of underground street railways. It is thought that McDonald will concede some of the striker's demands.

PARIS, France, May 3.—King Edward spent today very quietly. He attended the service at the English chapel this morning. A large party of the American naval officers who are here attendant upon the ceremonies of the reception attended a breakfast in their honor this morning.

SHARON SPRINGS, Colo., May 3.—President Roosevelt arrived here today and was given a big reception. He attended the Methodist church and later took a horse back ride. He is to proceed westward in time to arrive in Denver tomorrow, where great preparations have been made to receive him.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 3.—Fire today destroyed the branch hardware house of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson of San Francisco. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The damage is practically covered by insurance.

WILL MAKE AN EXHIBIT

Hawaiian Products
to Be Shown in
St. Louis.

Work has already been commenced on at least one exhibit which will best present Hawaii's resources at the St. Louis Exposition. Jared G. Smith, agent in charge of the United States Experiment Station, has been requested by the Agricultural Department in Washington to prepare a display for Hawaii to be exhibited at St. Louis.

The letter upon the subject is self explanatory:

United States Department of Agriculture.

Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1903.

Mr. Jared G. Smith, Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Smith: I have been delegated to prepare the exhibit of this office at the St. Louis Exposition, and we desire to have our Insular Stations well represented. It is the expectation that each station will prepare material sufficient to fill a large pavilion case, and in making my plans I have set aside such a case for Hawaii. In addition to the Office Exhibit in the Government Building, we shall also be represented in a collective exhibit of Colleges and Stations in the Educational Building, and in preparing material it should be secured in sufficient abundance to prove adequate for a display in each place.

I am writing you this early so that you can have plenty of time for the collection of the material. All fruit and other substances which are liable to decay should be preserved in formalin; a two per cent solution being about the proper strength. I have specimens of fruit collected in Alaska five years ago that still retain their original color and appearance.

I would like to have you send us liberal amounts of material showing the sugar and coffee industries of your islands together with taro, rice, native fruits, nuts, oils, fibers, etc., and in those which are adapted to the process the different stages of preparation for market could be shown as well as a number of different commercial products. I would also like to have illustrations of the station work as far as you can provide them together with a series of good photographs, some of which I expect to have enlarged and for this purpose only clear, sharp pictures can be used.

It is probable that this material will be called for by the end of October in order that we may be able to arrange its installation. The fruit and similar material could be preserved in ordinary fruit jars and we will see to having them placed in the proper museum jars at the Exposition. Careful attention must be paid to the labeling of this material and I have found that writing label with a soft lead pencil on paper and placing in the jars is one of the most satisfactory ways of doing it.

It is possible that we may be able to aid you somewhat in the expense of collecting this material if you find that the station can not afford it. I will be glad to hear from you at any time regarding the preparation of this material for the Exposition.

Yours very truly,

WALTER H. EVANS.

Mr. Smith is preparing a circular letter which will be distributed throughout the Territory requesting the assistance of the small farmers, planters and all interested in agricultural work in preparing this exhibit. All economic products of the Territory will be worked up in order that the best possible showing may be made for Hawaii.

HILO WILL HAVE GOOD RACE MEET

HILO, May 1.—The arrangements for the celebration of the great national holiday have been practically completed and two days of jubilation are to mark the dual event, the Fourth of July and the inauguration of work on the Hilo and Kohala railroad. The program as just arranged follows:

July 3.—Contest between cow-boys in roping, saddling and riding bucking horses. The two best to ride off on July 4th for purse of \$100 and championship of Territory.

July 4.—10 a. m.: Breaking ground for Kohala-Hilo railway. Literary exercises and music. 11 a. m., grand free barbecue. 1:30 p. m., Hoolulu Park races:

1. Half mile free for all, \$150.
2. Three-fourths mile dash free for all, \$150.
3. Five-eighths mile dash free for all, \$150.
4. 1 mile free for all, \$100 and Hilo Mercantile Co. Cup.
5. One mile free for all, \$250. (If Aggravation, Weller, Racine Murphy and Carter Harrison enter the purse will be \$400.)
6. One-half mile Hawaiian Bred, \$100.
7. Three-fourths mile Hawaiian Bred, \$100.
8. Mile pace and trot, \$200 and E. N. Holmes Cup.
9. Half mile Japanese owned horses, \$75.
10. One mile Japanese owned horses, \$75.
11. Gentlemen's driving, one mile, owners up, \$125.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has published a pamphlet about the geography of the Hawaiian Islands. The matter was prepared for it by Prof. W. D. Alexander.

NORTH HILO IN A HURRY

County Officers
Are Already
Picked.

HILO, Hawaii, May 1.—A mass meeting of the citizens of North Hilo to select candidates for county officers was held at Laupahoehoe this week. Those present agreed that the County commissioners for East Hawaii should be selected; one member from Hamakua, one from North Hilo, two from South Hilo and one from Puna.

The Tribune says: The Laupahoehoe meeting was unanimous in the belief that W. G. Walker of Ooakala should be their first member of the County Board.

The name of E. W. Barnard was cheered lustily as a winner for the Treasurership and Geo. Kaihenui of Hilo was mentioned as a satisfactory man for County Auditor. The convention spirit settled heavily upon the meeting and expressions were numerous as to candidates for other County offices.

W. H. Beers seemed to be the choice for the office of County Clerk and Paul Jarret of Puna was considered an ideal man for the position now occupied by L. A. Andrews. In discussing the office of County Attorney, Laupahoehoe sentiment crystallized around the name of Carl S. Smith.

MAY USE SPRECKELS HALL.

At the meeting of the Elks last Monday it was decided to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Spreckels whereby the Lodge will make material alterations to Spreckels Hall making it suitable for theatrical performances. If the proposition is accepted the Elks performance will take place there.

HILO'S FOURTH.

Plans for the celebration of the Fourth of July have crystallized. It will last two days and will begin on the 3rd with a Cowboy's Congress with all the attendant features. On the fourth the soil will be broken for the Hilo-Kohala railroad which will be accompanied by music and oratory, to be followed by a barbecue. There will also be a race meeting in the afternoon.

METEOR WAS NOT A DREAM.

The Tribune says: Many Hilo people were awakened at 5:30 Thursday morning by a thundering roar, supposed generally to have been a thunder clap or the rumble of an earthquake. Those who were up early, however, were privileged to see the brilliant cause of the morning disturbance. It was the flight of a meteor, which came so close to earth that the blazing aerolite left a trail of fire hundreds of feet in length behind it. Its velocity and the increasing density of the atmosphere as it neared the earth produced such consuming heat that, when scarcely a mile above the earth it exploded, leaving a cloud of smoke which floated over the city. No portions of the aerolite were seen to strike the earth or sea. Mr. Kuhns of Kaunama saw the phenomenon. He says it was a ball of fire two feet in diameter describing an arc over the city and falling toward the sea. When apparently lower than ordinary clouds it exploded leaving a great cloud of smoke, which remained visible for several minutes. It was about one minute from the time that the smoke appeared when a long thundering detonation was heard. Sound travels 1112 feet per second, therefore the celestial visitor was not more than four miles distant at most when friction heat caused its extinction.

C. E. Wright, manager of the Volcano Stables, also witnessed the heavenly pyrotechnics and gives the same description.

HENSHAW ON FLIES.

The gradual increase in the number of common house flies in Hilo is noticeable. There was a time when the house-fly was as scarce as snakes now are. But each year sees the domesticated fly in larger numbers and it is but a question of time when this pest will be as great a nuisance as the mosquito.

This at any rate is the testimony of Prof. Henshaw, who keeps track of such things and who knows the cause and effect of a thousand things in the natural world, which are not noticed by the ordinary observer.

"There will come a time," said Prof. Henshaw the other day, "when the house fly and the mosquito will be suppressed by ordinance just as certain other nuisances now are abated. Civilization marches slowly, and it may be a long time, but it will come. The house fly, like the mosquito, afflicts humanity because people are careless. The affliction does not end with the fly, however, for it, like the mosquito, is also a vehicle for the distribution of disease germs."—Tribune.

THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

St. Clair Bidgood, manager of the Volcano House, has completed the tennis court and made many improvements in the hotel since he assumed its management. One that will be appreciated by the guests relates to the vapor baths. There are now two cleanly looking cabins instead of one and the surroundings have been so renovated that one does not have "the creeps" during the process of sweating.

A KAMAAINA GONE.

Walter Dolloway, for many years proprietor of the Halfway House, Kauai, died in the hospital at Pahala on Sunday last, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Dolloway was well known to everyone who traveled between Hilo and Kauai.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : : : : MAY 5

BONDING OF OFFICIALS.

It is perhaps a hardship under the official bonding bill to compel the chief of a department to become responsible for the acts of clerks who are not bonded to him, but better than the hardship to taxpayers which might result from the continuance of the irresponsible system that now prevails. The recent scandals in the Treasury and the Board of Public Works were due, in a degree, to the absence of that restraint which vigilant bondsmen exercise. Learning by experience, the Legislature passed a remedial measure which now awaits the Governor's signature. It is highly important that the bill should become a law; and because of that the public will hope that Governor Dole, despite his objections to signing bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, will put his name to this one. A question of etiquette should not stand in the way of such signal service to the Territory.

The clause complained of, the one making a chief responsible for the acts of his subordinates, may be embarrassing to the chief in one way but it would prove a help to him in another. He would insist, then, on appointing his own clerks and the public would gain by the assurance that he would choose honest ones. No one could reasonably ask him to appoint this or that man for reasons of politics or gratitude; he would be tacitly conceding the right to make his own choice.

But the one great argument for the bill is that some form of bonded restraint should be imposed upon every official who handles public money or directs its expenditure.

PLUCKING TOURISTS.

Complaint is again made by tourists of excessive charges by hackmen. Ladies who get off a steamer to drive over the city and are assessed six dollars apiece for the privilege naturally complain, as do those who are made to pay double fares between the dock and the business district uptown. But the complaint is not confined to them. It is shared by every citizen who wants tourists treated fairly so that they may stay long, come again and give the place a good name afterward.

More than one promising resort has been spoiled by the greed of hackmen—Niagara Falls for instance. For years the crowds kept away from there simply because of the manner in which the citizens came to the rescue of the town, put the hack business under a stiff curb and now Niagara's prospects are picking up again.

Here the tourist trade is in peril of being strangled at birth and by the very men who would profit most by Honolulu's popularity among pleasure-seekers. Not all hackmen are in the game, but enough are to neutralize much of the work being done by the Merchants' Association to attract tourists here.

The latest mare's nest is that the Circuit Courts are to be deprived of jurors until January, 1905. So far as the coming term is concerned, the new act, in section 27, provides that it shall take effect August 1st, 1903, until which time the old law will prevail. In relation to the period intervening between that date and January, 1905, section 7 of the act states that "until such jury commissioners shall have been duly appointed and qualified according to law."

"Such selection and list of such persons to serve as jurors as aforesaid shall be made, in the manner aforesaid, by a Judge and Clerk of the Circuit Court." The act further declares that "Whenever a sufficient number of jurors are not drawn or summoned," "the Court may order the Sheriff to summon." "For the present this is sufficient. There may be some questions under the new legislation, which can be disposed of when they are reached.

Canton, where a corps of American engineers was attacked by a mob, is perhaps the most dangerous city for a foreigner to enter which China affords. Kipling, in a descriptive article, frankly confessed his fear of it. The city is full of fanatics, who surround a foreigner on the narrow streets, spit upon him and call him vile names. Without a strong escort a white man may lose his life. It is safer to visit the walled towns of the far interior of China than this metropolis of the sea-board provinces whence, by a strange paradox, comes the mild mannered host of coolies in Hawaii and California.

Carter Harrison ought to stand a very fair chance of getting the next Democratic nomination. He is a young man and it is beginning to be understood that the physical qualities of youth are needed to bear the burdens of the Presidency. Because of that fact the average age of American presidents has been steadily coming down since Washington's time from about 59 to 50. Roosevelt is 43. Carter Harrison is not far from that age and is beginning his fourth term as Mayor of Chicago. He is a man of good principles, executive talent and popularity; and unlike Bryan and Cleveland his name is not stale from much use. The Harrison boom is bound to make a great deal of noise.

There was a mist of rain Thursday or a heavy dew and that, of course, put several sections of the telephone line out of order. Fortunately for the service the town didn't have a heavy shower.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Members of the two branches of the Legislature agree that they must expect an effort to be made to provide in the Loan bill, for appropriations aggregating at least \$25,000, for the purchase of the Pauoa and Pahoa water supplies. The fact is that the men who were interested in those schemes in the regular session are said to be as active now, and those who made the fight against the proposed expenditures are girding on their armor. It is safe to say that Governor Dole would not stultify himself by signing an appropriation measure with these items included, when he refused to approve the bills themselves. But the practice of placing new legislation on appropriation bills is one which is opposed to the best parliamentary precedents, and should be discouraged. The people will look to their representatives to prevent the saddling of this expense upon the taxpayers.

With its professors at work every day on problems of bacteriology, Cornell University suddenly found itself stricken with a typhoid epidemic, due to contaminated city water. The microbe experts had looked sharply after indications of the yellow fever germ at San Francisco, but the bacteria in their drinking water had escaped notice. It has been the same way at Stanford University, where the germ-trappers made some noble finds at a distance but neglected to examine their breakfast milk and cream. Hence more typhoid. But the most remarkable instance of scientific oversight of things near at hand occurred in the building of the structure at Stanford designed to house the mechanical engineers. Part of the roof fell the other day with a crash heard all over the campus. "Fancy," says the Argonaut, "the roof that sheltered students engaged in making computations of stresses in roofs, the roof beneath which wise professors explained the elastic and ultimate resistances of construction materials, the roof whereunder the tensile strengths of all the metals was like an open book—this was the roof that was so ill braced that it fell in. We think a revised proverb is needed at Stanford—'Revised, cast out the bad beams from thine own roof, then shalt thou be able to repair the rafters of thy brother's roof.' Really, if things went on like this at the university, we should be hearing that the professor of botany had been poisoned by mistaking toadstools for mushrooms; that the instructor in personal hygiene was off on sick leave; that the veterinarian had traded a sound roadster for a windmilled, spavined nag, near-legged before; that the professor of ethics had been in a fight, or that Dr. Jordan himself had mistaken a lamprey for a codfish. If roofs must fall, let them fall in the academic department. When a roof settles over experts on roofs it arouses thoughts."

The attempt which influential journals are making to break down the reputation of Major General Leonard Wood is so vicious as to almost identify those behind it as the old Army ring at Washington. On that account General Wood will have the sympathy of many men who feel, nevertheless, that his advance has been too rapid for the good of the service. During the Spanish war the German caricaturists touched a sore spot when they had a procession of butchers and bakers and candlestick makers going to Washington to become Generals. Americans are slow to recognize the fact that the military business is a science and that its exemplars in the field should have scientific proficiency and experience. It is as absurd to make a civilian a General off-hand as it would be to make him an Admiral. General Wood was not quite a civilian when he took field rank; but he was an army doctor, who was the next thing to it. As a doctor his goal was Surgeon-General, not Major-General and a possible chief of the general staff. Fancy the feelings of the country, in the teeth of a great military crisis, to see Dr. Wood, expert physician and sanitary agent, at the head of the army.

Samuel Shortridge is a San Francisco joke. Abnormally tall, preternaturally solemn, esteeming himself as one of the greatest living orators and politicians, he cannot appear in public without bringing a smile to the surface of the busiest day. For a time he wanted to be United States Senator and made canvasses to that end, with the result that he was jollied along the course until the other man got the prize. Now he has found that the way to high office is not the oratorical route but through administrative successes and he wants to be mayor of San Francisco. We had nearly said Lord Mayor. Of course he will not get the place, but the spectacle of Sam sprinting for it, with the grace and reach of an animated stage-ladder, will atone for a poor vaudeville season.

CLAIMANTS MAY ACT.

Having failed to secure bids for the Fire Claims bonds, the government now tells the claimants just what they must do if they hope to be able to secure full liquidation of their claims. While the work of probating the long list of awards is going on, Secretary Carter has given the opportunity for the awardees to come up and subscribe for bonds in the ratio of 24.5 per cent. of the total of their claims.

This plan for the paying off of the claims has been discussed at length and the giving of this opportunity seems to be the only way for the temper of the Oriental claimants to be accurately taken. There are many of these claimants who are now paying 8 per cent, on money borrowed on the strength of the awards. They are balking at the discount of 24.5 per cent. which would be apparent, if they sold the bonds at 90, after taking them for one quarter of their claims.

If there is no agreement on the part of the claimants to take the bonds the matter again becomes one of waiting. Attempts will be made to have the Legislature pass appropriations to meet the discount, but it will not be immediately helpful and consequently the matter seems to be up to the claimants.

The more a legislator is smirched by the Pauoa job the more he admires the newspaper that was in the deal with him. Birds of a feather flock together.

Algernon Sartoris is a grandson of General Grant but the latter is dead and can stand it.

THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

The value of the sisal industry is now fairly proved in these islands. Its value in the Bahama Islands has already been proved, but no hearsay evidence satisfies the investor here. He demands demonstration. Now he has it. The new industry is one which depends upon the quick, rapid work of machinery, in the place of hand labor, and it is not until recently that such machinery has fully answered commercial demands. The industry received a set back, several years ago, in the Bahamas, owing to defective machinery, but at the present time all difficulties have been removed, and the fibre-making machines are thoroughly practicable and successful.

It is fortunate that no serious attempts were made ten or twenty years ago, to establish this industry here, for it would have failed. It has been established here, just at the right moment to reap the benefits of all of the great expenditures of money, time, skill, and invention, which have finally been consummated in this wonderful mechanism for preparing fibre.

Much credit is due to the men who are the pioneers in this business. It required pluck and enterprise to leave the beaten paths, and blaze a way into the unknown wilderness of experiment. It is now established that the sisal plant will grow on any of our soils. It does well on pure limestone, and on the clay soils. While it is a "dry" plant, it is benefited by the use of water, during the dry spells, and until the rainy season comes in, it is, therefore, a plant for the leeward side of all of the islands.

The sisal industry may be classed among the small industries, because men with moderate means can engage in it. The cost of the machinery is small, and it can be easily transported. Large tracts of land, of which no use is now made, will be put in sisal. The barren ridges, between the valleys on the island of Oahu, should be covered with the plant, and present a color of everlasting green, even during the dry months. Land on the other islands, made useless for general cultivation, by lava flows, can be turned into vast fields of sisal.

No doubt, the price of the fibre will fluctuate, as the price of sugar fluctuates, but it is a staple article, and, like all staple articles, will, in the long run, command a fair profit. The value of sisal hemp imported into the United States during the year 1902, was \$11,961,213. Per ton, its value was \$134.00. The uses of this fibre are extensive. It is a valuable material for paper, of the best quality.

One of the most important features of this industry is that the sisal leaves may be kept for a considerable period of time without treatment, after being cut. This gives the industry an advantage over cane.

There is, of course, much to be learned about this industry, and no doubt, those engaged in it will take care that all of the experience of the people of Bermuda, in this industry, will be carefully secured, and brought to these islands.

With the preliminary skirmish over the work of passing appropriation bills now will be undertaken in earnest by the legislators. The Senate gives most promise of speedy conclusion, for the money asked for expenses is not enough to justify expectations for a long sitting. The Upper House has estimated that its work can be done for \$5,000, which leaves only \$2,000 for expenses after salaries are paid. Not so the House, for with only \$5,000 for salaries that body will have \$14,000 for expenses and as no dollar is nimble enough to get away, it is safe to predict that the session will be held on until all is spent.

William Jennings Bryan will read about the conference of Democrats to discuss Grover Cleveland, as a candidate for the presidency, at about 8 o'clock this morning. That will be in the neighborhood of 4 o'clock here. Any balls of fire seen in the eastern heavens need not be mistaken for meteors, but may safely be attributed to the language of the farmer-editor-candidate of the sunscorched prairies.

Literary exercises are included in the Hilo program for July 4th, and yet it is safe to say that not more than one person has yet figured out absolutely who will make the address. His modesty has perhaps kept him from saying who just yet, but it is rumored Little will not hold court at Honokaa this year.

If Europe will only wait until the Sultan has given his Kurds free hand and rein in Macedonia and Albania, for a reform, sharp campaign, they will find that the reforms will be successfully inaugurated, for the opposition will have disappeared.

Embezzling postmasters seem to fare no better in Manila than they did in Cuba. Both suburbs are away behind the times. They should watch how it is done here.

The macadamizing of Kukui street has been formally endorsed by the lads of that Orientalized neighborhood. They find it a better background than any around.

There is no building used for amusement purposes so well supplied with exits as the Chinese theater; which is perhaps well, in view of the possibilities.

Hard luck follows the Caar. Just when there is promising a good trade with insurgents, in guns, his factory at Kharkoff has to go and burn.

When a railroad train dashes through a crowd of people waiting on a railroad track, it would seem to be up to some one to explain.

If Vice comes in the form of a defaulter or any other guise, the Sheriff will soon prove that he is the head of a little society for the suppression of that kind of thing.

The people would be willing to have the whole \$20,000 appropriated for supply bills if the legislators will only go home.

As to smoking at the Orpheum in the presence of ladies any gentleman may do so but no gentleman will.

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—All that has thus far been said or published concerning the grand jury system has been of praise, because of its alleged benefits and strenuously asserted advantages, and it would be of little avail for me at this time, alone and unsupported by precept or precedent, to call attention to its many disadvantages and absurdities."—Judge Robinson's charge.

Judge Robinson will please note the exception of the Advertiser to his statement that published opinion in favor of the grand jury system has thus far been unanimous. Before the system was introduced here, as it had to be when the United States Constitution took effect, the Advertiser told the truth about it, not so completely or so convincingly perhaps as Judge Robinson has done, but enough so to make its position clear. And this attitude has been consistently maintained.

Among other things this paper said in its first article, that the system would be used and abused by unscrupulous men. The proof of that came within a few weeks. The first and second grand juries of the First Circuit Court were deliberately packed by a judicial enemy of Governor Dole to secure results which, it was hoped, would injure his reputation at Washington. Another jury was packed with enemies of the same official, the object being to stigmatize his charges against the corrupt Home Rule Legislature. The way in which this outrage was brought about was by the court, acting through a tool in the person of a bailiff, choosing a jury to its liking. These abuses went on while the political incumbency of the Territorial Circuit bench of Hawaii lasted; and they are possible of renewal at any time when a rogue assumes the ermine. Thus the grand jury system stands revealed as an instrument of revenge and of oppression—an instrument as much out of place in modern jurisprudence as the rack and the thumbscrew themselves.

The very fact that a man may be indicted by a grand jury without a chance to defend himself is enough to condemn it. An indictment is a certain stigma; it sounds badly in the record of any man or any corporation. Yet the best citizen of any community may be indicted if any one stands ready to swear to an accusation against him. Modern Anglo Saxon fair play instinctively rejects such procedure; respect for ancient precedent alone sustains it and does so at vital cost to the vested freedom of the individual and of the press.

The Advertiser congratulates Judge Robinson and joins with him when he says:

"I venture to express the hope that with the greater development of reason and logic, all provisions in support of this system will be eliminated from the national and state constitutions in the same manner and to the same extent as are now being eliminated in some of the states those other anachronisms, terms of court and Janus-faced courts of justice, with distinct and sharply defined law and equity sides of the same court."

The appropriation bill should be attentively watched by every citizen and taxpayer. It is there that most of the underhanded things appear in the sum of legislative work. Witness the reappearance of the water steals. All sorts of little jobs can be put into an appropriation bill and it is the business of the public and honest press as well as of the Governor and his advisers to look after them with a microscope if necessary. The Advertiser proposes to turn the searchlight on all such measures, especially those emanating from the Solid Thirteen and would be glad to receive pointers from any one who notes suspicious moves. The extra session furnishes the last chance for most of the legislative birds of prey.

If the Pauoa springs are worth as much money as their owner claims, the property of which they are a part should have larger valuation on the assessor's books. Here is the entire Booth Pauoa land valuation and assessment, the valuation, presumably, being sworn to:

Acres.	Returned	Assessed
10.5 house lots.....	\$ 8,250	\$16,450
4.63 kula	1,373	2,973
52.9 veg. and taro.....	36,920	38,485
48. mountain	235	480

116.93 Total

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were at first wanted for the springs; and now the owners ask for \$150,000 in the Appropriation bill. The Assessor should look into this.

LOSING FLESH.

Are you losing flesh? If so, better consult your doctor at once. He will tell you the cause. We can provide the remedy, which is Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day, by taking an ounce of the Emulsion.

A young woman in Batavia writes us she had lost twenty-five pounds in three months, and her lungs were seriously affected. She took three bottles of Scott's Emulsion and gained fifteen pounds, and was able to resume her work. It will cure consumption in the early stages. It is a remarkable flesh producer.

Send for Free Sample.
 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Samuel Kaea, the well known boat boy, who has pulled in many races, died Friday night.

Judge Hartwell returned from Maui yesterday, where he had been engaged in the Lao valley water case.

The British Cable board is said to be negotiating with Marconi for a wireless telegraph from Fanning Island to Hawaii.

Judge Robinson yesterday ordered H. Waterhouse & Co. as trustee for M. G. Silva to pay over \$250 alimony to Mrs. Silva.

Gus Johnson has filed a mechanic's lien against Wally Davis and the sloop "Eagle." Johnson claims that there is still due him \$161 for services in converting the sloop into a steam launch.

E. A. G. Miller had his hand crushed yesterday morning while operating an ice machine at his candy factory. A finger was amputated, but the surgeon expects to save the rest of the injured member.

First Sergeant Patrick Egan, of the Sixty-sixth Coast Artillery, who has been at Camp McKinley since April 18, 1898, has received an appointment as ordnance sergeant and will proceed to Manila on the transport Sumner.

The Kalla road bridge is closed to traffic for the present.

The Anglican Church Chronicle for this month is a specially complete and interesting number.

Bishop Restarick has licensed Benjamin W. Colley, son of Canon Colley of Newfoundland, lay reader at Midway.

Judge Gear yesterday admitted J. W. Kamal to practice in the district courts of the Territory. He is a resident of South Kohala.

An appeal was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday from the decision of Judge Wilcox in the case of L. A. Dickey vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.

The lantern bugs are now ready and can be had from the Department of Public Works. A By Authority notice to that effect appears in another column.

The monthly and annual meeting for praise and offering of the Woman's Board of Central Union church will occur this afternoon at 2:30. The paper, by Mrs. H. N. Castle, will be a Book Review.

There was a meeting of the tax assessors of the various islands as a Board of Equalization yesterday, but adjournment was taken until Wednesday because of the absence of N. C. Willifong of Hawaii.

A grand May pole dance by eighteen young ladies will open the May party which is to be given under the auspices of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society at Progress Hall on Friday evening. Admission 50 cents.

John Hughes, master car builder for the Oahu railroad, leaves today in the Nevada for a trip of three months through the States, with a run back to Ireland, that he may get into touch with the "ould sod" once more.

A motion to require S. Ozaki to pay into court the fine and costs assessed against Hiroki was filed before Judge Estee yesterday. The motion recites that Ozaki has money belonging to Hiroki and asks that he be compelled to pay the fine and costs. Ozaki is cited to appear Wednesday morning and show cause why this should not be done.

BEER LICENSES ARE ISSUED

Treasurer Kepolka issued six licenses under the new malt liquor law yesterday, and will probably grant a great many more today. None of those accepting the licenses yesterday objected to the provisions contained therein. The names of the new saloon-keepers, the bondsmen and the location are as follows:

A. Becker, 604 Queen street, A. Hocking bondsman. Germania saloon.
 Terence Keven, Richards and Queen street, "Cable" saloon, A. Hocking bondsman.

N. R. Spencer, Iwilei saloon, A. Hocking bondsman.
 J. F. Figueredo, Queen street, opposite South. Fidelity Insurance Co. bondsman.

W. H. Newland, Queen street, Magoon block. Fidelity Insurance Co. bondsman.
 P. W. Lucas, Queen and Millard streets, J. J. Sullivan bondsman.



The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles
 Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.
 These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 4, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	21 1/2	21 3/4
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	240	255
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,500	160	40	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		25
Honolulu	750,000	100		110
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Kaiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		22
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	80		
Kipahulu	150,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		150
McKoyde Sug. Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	20	3 1/4	4 1/4
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	104	
Oomaha	1,000,000	20		24
Owaha	500,000	20		6
Olaia Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	7 1/2	8 1/4
Glomau	150,000	100		105
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	300,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeskee	750,000	100		175
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	100	117
Waimalea Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		55
Waiuku	700,000	100		80
Waimanalo	250,000	100		
STAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		117 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	800,000	100	87 1/2	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	10	36	90
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		92 1/2
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
U. S. R. R. Co. 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 8 p. c.				
Ewa P. N. 6 p. c.				101
O. R. & L. Co. 4 p. c.				100
Oahu P. N. 6 p. c.				
Olaia P. N. 6 p. c.				
Waimalea Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				100 1/2
Waiuku P. N.				101
Pioneer Mill Co.				

GRAND JURY SYSTEM IS WRONG

Robinson Opens a New Term of Court.

Judge Robinson in a strong charge to the grand jury for the May Term of court, which opened yesterday, pointed out the many defects in the present grand jury system. He charged the jury, however, that it would have to investigate all felonies as prescribed by the Constitution, saying that these were crimes in which the punishment exceeded one year's imprisonment.

The charge was in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

All that has thus far been said or published concerning the grand jury system has been of praise, because of its alleged benefits and strenuously asserted advantages, and it would be of little avail for me at this time, alone and unsupported by precedent or precedent, to call attention to its many disadvantages and absurdities. The costly, cumbersome and dilatory nature of the entire grand jury system and its doubtful utility, as a means of protection to the citizens of a State from unjust accusations and unfounded criminal charges—in view of the protection afforded by the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—as well as the partial character of its investigations in hearing only and arriving at a conclusion solely upon the testimony of those who are interested, or who are likely to be interested, in securing the indictment of persons charged with public offenses, seem to have been lost sight of in the halo of glory which surrounds the system like the luminous exhalation which hovers over the last resting place of some dear departed, as a necessary incident to a relic of antiquity, once quick, now dead, but not yet reduced to its native dust.

Judge Robinson further instructed the jury that it was its right to investigate Territorial Institutions, but that the practice which has obtained in this jurisdiction, to some extent, for each successive grand jury to investigate public institutions, under Territorial control, situated on this circuit, against the officers or employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office is as useless and absurd as it is expensive and cannot be too strongly condemned. The expense incident to each day's session of a grand jury is considerable and each day unnecessarily employed in inquiring into a trifling offense, alleged to have been committed or into the management of a public institution, against the officers or employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office, imposes a useless expense and an unnecessary financial burden upon the taxpayers of this Territory.

The court also advised the jury that there will be no necessity for investigating misdemeanors, as the law had been changed by the legislature. A. W. Pearson was appointed as foreman and Wm. Tell as bailiff to the grand jury, which began work immediately.

The much-lauded grand jury system became engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States by the fifth amendment (one of the ten original amendments engrafted at the same time) at a session of the first Congress of the United States in 1789, but it is doubtful if such an amendment were presented for the first time to the Fifty-eighth Congress it would obtain sufficient support to secure its ratification.

I venture to express the hope, however, that with the greater development of reason and logic, all provisions in support of this system will be eliminated from the national and State constitutions in the same manner and to the same extent as are now being eliminated in some of the States those other anachronisms, terms of court and Janus-faced courts of justice, with distinct and sharply defined law and equity sides to the same court.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "no person shall be held to a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger," and it is in obedience to this mandate of our national Constitution that you have been summoned before this court to serve and act as grand jurors and to constitute a grand jury in this circuit at the present term of this court.

Hawaiian Stocks.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company received the following cable quotations yesterday on Hawaiian stocks:

Hawaiian Commercial	46 1/2
Honokaa	12 1/2
Makawell	27 1/2

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents, sell it.

FIRE AT LAHAINALUNA

Rats Wreck Paia Pipe Organ Bellows.

MAUI, May 2.—On Monday night one of the two teachers' residences at Lahainaluna Seminary was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carleton, the occupants of the house, were awakened at midnight to find the ell of their dwelling in flames. The fifty boys belonging to the institution were hastily summoned and did all that was possible to extinguish the blaze by passing buckets of water from the ditch near by. But it was in vain. The flames had obtained too much headway. However the neighboring buildings, the two-story residence of the principal, W. E. Reavis, and the tool and carpenter shops, were saved through the efforts of the boys who ascended the roofs, wet the shingles extinguishing the sparks which for a time came thick and fast from the burning house.

The origin of the fire is thought to be from matches ignited by rats which infested the storeroom or pantry adjoining the kitchen of the Carleton house.

Very little furniture belonging to the Carletons was saved. They lost not only the greater part of their household belongings but also two buggies, four saddles, several sets of harnesses, etc.

The residence destroyed was years ago occupied in turn by Rev. Serebo Bishop and Harvey Rexford Hitchcock, former principals of the Seminary.

The loss to the Department of Public Instruction will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

During the latter part of the week an important water case has been heard before Commissioner J. F. Brown at the Maui Hotel of Wailuku, the temporary court room being the former headquarters of the Maui Republican District Committee.

The matter before Mr. Brown is the equitable division of the Iao Valley water between the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and the Wailuku Sugar Co. The attorneys in attendance were Judge Hartwell, W. O. Smith, W. A. Kinney and A. N. Kopekai. The hearing will be continued next week.

On Sunday the petty thief that has recently been harassing the inhabitants of Kamaole, Kula, by his robberies was arrested and brought to Makawao jail, seventeen miles away.

The young Japanese is a sturdy, under-sized Oriental. Deputy Sheriff Morton is inclined to believe the man is half-witted and if Dr. McConkey will so decide he will be committed to the Honolulu Insane Asylum. He seems to be a sort of a kleptomaniac. He told the doctor that he could not help stealing. He had a strong desire to take whatever his hands touched. He informed the police that he stole "plenty" so that they could obtain "plenty" of evidence against him.

At present he is kept in confinement upon one of the numerous charges of burglary against him.

Last evening a reception was given by Bishop Restarick by the people of Wailuku at the Alexander House. The rooms were prettily adorned with palms and other potted plants and with flowers and greens. Mrs. W. A. McKay introduced those present to the Bishop. Mr. George Schrader played several selections on the piano and Rev. Wm. Ault sang two solos.

The Bishop spent the early part of the week in Lahaina. While in Wailuku he was the guest of Mr. C. B. Wells. Today he departed for a trip to the cool region of Makawao. He preaches tomorrow at Wailuku.

STRAY NOTES.

The fine pipe organ of the Paia Foreign Church has not been used for two Sundays. The rats have played havoc with the bellows.

A large crowd saw the baseball game between the Wailuku and Kahului at Wells' Park, Wailuku, on the afternoon of April 25.

In spite of Kruger's reputation as an expert ball-thrower, the Wailuku made eight runs to their opponents' four.

Tomorrow the Lahainas will play the Morning Stars in Wailuku.

On Friday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua.

Miss Carney Culbert of Kahului has recently taken the position of assistant nurse in Puunene hospital.

W. E. Beckwith of Wailuku is to have charge of the Haku Ranch. He is much interested in the production of sisal and will probably experiment somewhat with it at Haku.

Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Haku has been at Makawell, Kauai, for some months.

It is stated that Maui has but three lawyers eligible for the position of county attorney, Messrs. N. W. Aluli, J. L. Coke and D. H. Case, one democrat and two Republicans.

Mrs. W. O. Smith of Honolulu is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua.

Yesterday the steamship Nevada left Kahului for Honolulu with 4,000,000 pounds of Maui sugar aboard.

This morning the steamship Hawaiian arrived in Kahului and will bear away with her the large cargo of 72,000 bags of sugar.

Warm summer weather on Maui, though at Paia and vicinity three inches of rain fell during Monday night and Tuesday.

"Who originated the remark 'It is always the unexpected that happens?'" "I don't know," said the melancholy government attaché, "but I suspect he worked in the weather bureau."—Washington Star.

THIRTY DIE UNDER WHEELS OF FAST RAILROAD TRAIN

Flyer Dashes Into Crowd of One Thousand People in a Detroit Station.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Thirty people were killed and many seriously injured at a suburban Grand Trunk station today. There was a crowd of 1000 people in the station awaiting the arrival of an excursion train, when the Flyer, the fastest train on the line, dashed through the station without any warning to the people.

The train was not to stop and there was no signal given of its approach. When the whistle was heard the people crowded out to the tracks expecting that it was their train, and that it would stop on the furthest side of the many sets of rails. Instead, the express, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, dashed through the crowd, scattering the people in all directions.

It was some time before there could be summoned ambulances to take care of the wounded, and the station was turned into a morgue and temporary hospital. Thirty bodies were found, some dismembered and all mutilated to a degree.

The injured include many who cannot recover, and the hospitals are filled with these unfortunate.

The station is about five miles from the central depot of the line and the people believed that their train would be out before the express, and no other information was given them. The express never stops at the station.

The trainmen and station agent have been placed under arrest.

MAY BE NEW COMPROMISE INCREASE THE OUTPUT

Estee Reversed in Pearl Harbor Case.

Assistant United States Attorney J. J. Dunne received a cablegram yesterday morning announcing decisions by the United Circuit Court of Appeals in the Honolulu Plantation Co. case and the Prime Beer case.

Judge Estee was reversed in the case of United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. and a new trial is ordered. Appeals in this case were taken both by the plaintiff and the defendant, but it is the appeal of the United States upon which Estee is reversed. A new trial is ordered and a special jury will probably be called to determine this case.

The following is the cablegram: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 4.—To Assistant District Attorney Dunne, Honolulu: Honolulu plantation judgment reversed. Error admitting testimony capacity mill and pumping plant and specially value tract to plantation. Remanded new trial. Jury trial upheld. Ross, judge. Have notified Department. License case appeal dismissed. Lack of jurisdiction on constitutional questions. POND.

There have already been two trials of the Pearl Harbor case, which were responsible for the delay in the work at the naval station. In the first case the Honolulu Plantation Co. was awarded damages of \$105,000 by the jury, from which an appeal was noted by the United States. Then Judge Estee granted a new trial after the defendant had refused to accept the valuation of \$75,000 fixed by him for the land. At the second trial the jury awarded a total of \$102,000 from which a second appeal was noted. Judge Estee refused a new trial and afterwards an effort was made to secure a compromise and the sum of \$90,000 with some conditions was agreed upon. This compromise, arranged by Admiral Merry and United States Attorney Dunne, was refused by the Navy Department, and the appeal was pushed with the result as noted above. It is possible that a compromise may now be arranged between the land owners and the United States, as one of the main reasons for refusing the first one was the fact that the work would be delayed in any event as an appeal was pending in one of the Pearl Harbor cases, by the Bishop Estate. It is said that the agreement as consummated here would have been accepted but for that reason, and as the Bishop Estate appeal has been withdrawn the old compromise may be put through.

In the beer case, the proper title of which is Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, Treasurer, the decision is of no value because the legislature has since passed a new law to take the place of the one which Judge Estee declared to be unconstitutional and void.

The wording of the cablegram is peculiar and leaves some doubt as to whether the court here was reversed or sustained. The cable reads "appeal dismissed," which would indicate that there had been a reversal. But further reading indicates that Judge Estee also was without jurisdiction. Captain Pond sent the cable and it may be that the case was dismissed instead of the appeal. It doesn't make much difference what the decision is, as it will not affect local saloonmen, since the Primo Beer saloons are already closed and can get new licenses under the law just passed by the legislature.

The report of H. P. Baldwin, President and Manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company of Maui, for the twelve months ending December 31, 1902, and published at San Francisco, has just been received by the Honolulu parties interested. The Manager says that on the whole, the year 1902 was favorable for growing crops, although stormy weather was had the first part of the year and floods did some damage. The grinding commenced January 29, 1902, and finished December 1, 1902. The report says: "We were somewhat short of labor throughout the year, and could not push the sugar factory to its full capacity. The first four months of the milling season, however, we did very fair work but after June 1 we went slower in order to use the tops for planting. The crop of 1902 consisted of plan cane, 1429 acres; ratoon cane, 1496 acres; total, 2925 acres. Total sugar manufactured from the above acreage 18,195,558 tons; sugar manufactured from Kihel cane, 6,864,632 tons. Average yield per acre, H. C. & S. Co. cane, 6.2 tons.

"Several of the fields, both plant and ratoon, yielded from 8 to 9 tons per acre, and one field ratoon yielded 9.18 tons per acre. We have for this crop plan cane, 2433.34 acres; ratoon cane, 2157.55 acres; total, 4590.89 acres. In my report to the stockholders last year I stated that we would get from this crop 25,000 to 27,000 tons of sugar. About two months ago made a conservative estimate of the crop as follows: Plant cane, 16,17 tons; ratoon cane, 12,623 tons; total 28,795 tons. I have reason to believe that we will get close to 30,000 tons.

"We commenced planting for the crop of 1904 the middle of June and finished the fourth of December, a little over two months earlier than last planting of the crop we are now milling, was finished. The young cane for the crop looks well all around, and bids fair to yield over 30,000 tons. We have for this crop a total of 4854.29 acres."

Manager Baldwin says the cost per ton of sugar for milling is \$0.304. The cost of manufacture in 1903 for turning out sugar, he estimates, will be less than \$3.40 per ton, including cost of bags and twine. He reports having more laborers than a year ago and these are working much better than at the former period. Including the white employees there are about 2800 on the payroll.

Four reservoirs, he says, had been constructed at the head of the ditches previous to his becoming manager, but the dams had not been built strong enough, so that last winter a section of the dams was carried away by freshets. With repairs all made the following reservoirs are available: Koloa, 15,000,000 gallons; Hoalua, 8,000,000 gallons; Reservoir No. 11, 8,000,000 gallons; reservoir No. 7, 30,000,000 gallons; reservoir No. 10, 9,600,000 gallons; a new reservoir, No. 5, in course of construction, 150,000,000 gallons. The new aqueduct, planned by engineer O'Shaughnessy, is to be completed to carry water onto the plantations by July 1, 1904, in time for next year's planting.

The installation of crude oil tanks at the pumping station has been effected. The manager finds it necessary to install six more 40-inch centrifugals in latter part of 1904; new pumps for stations 1 and 2; one mile railroad extension.

RELIGION IN GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA

Highton Speaks on Constitution of Land.

"There is nothing in the American system of government, there is nothing in the conception of that system which exists in the minds of the great mass of the American people themselves, which is not based on the idea of a personal God, and the moral law," Thus Hon. Henry E. Highton, yesterday afternoon in the assembly rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Highton was the speaker at the afternoon meeting, and the subject which had been assigned him was "Religion in the American Constitution." It was rather a large contract, considering the time limit, but Mr. Highton was at home in his subject, and spoke well and most convincingly upon it. He divided it into three great periods, the period from the discovery of America until the first English settlement in Virginia, the colonial period, and the period immediately following the war of the revolution, when the Constitution was formulated.

In beginning his address proper, Mr. Highton paid a high compliment to Hawaii, the land which he has chosen as his future home. "Never," he said, "in any land—and I have been in many lands—have I seen the same bright expression of the human eye that I find in the people of these emerald isles of the western sea. I observed this on my arrival here, and a longer residence has confirmed that first impression. It is a brightness of hope, a brightness born of a conviction of the truth of that great eternal principle that underlies all modern civilization, the principle that the right shall triumph through the living of the people in the faith of the one and eternal God. It shows to me, that faith that is so strong in the people of this land, that the foundations of the civilization here were laid deep in the precepts of the Christian religion—broad and deep by the fathers who did that work that will endure for all time."

Speaking of the Spanish settlements in the two Americas, and in a part of the United States, Mr. Highton showed that every civil government formed on the western hemisphere by the greatest of all the colonizing powers in those days was formed for the advancement of civilization and the advancement of the worship of a personal God and the spreading of the moral law. The colonial period was a period of colonizing by people who came to America seeking liberty to worship a personal God in their own way. The world had been full of tumult, and these people left their world primarily for the securing of religious freedom. The idea of personal liberty came after that, as it had always followed it. "It is a fact," said the speaker, "that the idea of liberty of the mind follows the idea of liberty of religion. And the government of the United States, while it is not a new thing, presents to the world the first successful formulation of an idea that is in the mind of every man in the world, of whatever race, and that is as old as the world. Every man who has ever lived, whether consciously to himself or not, has cherished the idea of individual sovereignty. The government of the United States carries out that idea, and it is strong enough to endure every test. For the government of the United States is based upon the conception of a personal God and the moral law."

Coming down to the third period, Mr. Highton spoke of the division of the people of the colonies into creeds, but said that while each held to its own religious belief the representatives had compromised these creeds for the general government, with the result that while there was a recognition of the personal God in the general system, there was a distinct statement that there never should be an established church, a church controlled by the government. The people were to direct their own religious affairs, as liberty of government was best, but the government itself was founded upon the general conception, taking in all creeds, of a personal God and the moral law. "The government is not atheistical," said Mr. Highton, "and it is not agnostic. It is a Christian government for Christian men and women."

Immigration Record Is Bad.

The Chinese are still calling for their deposits in the Chinese fund, but there is a new difficulty in the way. There are thousands of deposits on the books of the Postal Savings Bank, which in the case of Chinese are designated by number, the deposit being made by the Board of Immigration. The numbers shown on the books which correspond with those in the possession of the Chinese are not in numerical order and it is a tedious task finding the claim of any particular depositor. Secretary Carter suggested that there is probably some key to the books, which was not found among those taken from the Immigration office.

The Kunulakea Estate.

Bruce Cartwright was appointed by Judge Gear yesterday as administrator of the estate of Albert K. Kunulakea, the last of the Kamehameha heirs. His bond was fixed at \$3,000. The estate including real property is valued at about \$12,000.

The appraisers appointed were C. F. Peterson, W. W. Graham and T. R. Mossman.

Emma K. Jarrett was appointed executrix of the estate of Wm. H. Jarrett, deceased, without bonds.

LAWMAKERS WILL GO AT BUDGET NOW

Many Say Session Will Close in Week.

When the two houses of the Legislature meet today there will be at once an attempt made to get down to active work on the appropriation bills. This may be balked, however, by the desire for committee work, for it is apparent that there will be no meetings if the many resolutions presented during the regular session are again considered.

The Senate clerical staff has brought out every one of these resolutions for the use of the various committees, and Speaker Beckley gave the same orders to the House officials, saying too that he would reappoint the identical committees, if there were no requests for new assignments. This would mean that there must be some waits for committee action, if the same course is to be taken in this session, as was followed in the regular one.

There are a number of the Republicans, however, who believe that the work should be hurried, so that the session may be ended as quickly as possible. They will make an attempt to bring up one of the various appropriation measures, which has been thrashed out in the Senate both in the regular and special session thus far, and so give it speedy consideration. The general idea is that this course will be successful, and that the committees may get down to work during the morning and evening hours.

There is in sight as well a small sized fight over the amount of money to be asked for the completion of the session's work. The Senate has appropriated \$5,000 for its use, which means only \$2,000 for ordinary expenses, after the payment of \$3,000 to salary account. In the House there will be, if the Pula bill is passed, after the \$6,000 goes to members, \$14,000 for expenses, which will mean a big advance over the Senate's estimates of session expenses.

There are members and outsiders as well who believe that within ten days all the measures will be passed. These, however, are not in the majority but they will do all in their power to rush along work.

The county campaigns are not far distant and so the members are anxious to get home and run things in the counties.

KELI NOI WOULD BE COMMISSIONER

Opinion is greatly divided as to the effects of the failure of the resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners to the St. Louis Fair now that the appropriation measures are up. It is generally conceded that no legislation may be attached to the budget bills, but opinion is as well divided as to the meaning of this term, when all that is to be provided is a method of paying out monies which will be appropriated.

Many names have been mentioned for appointment as commissioners to St. Louis, in the event that a commission is made available, and should this plan fail the method which will be adopted, is to have the Exposition Association of Hawaii, name and pay the persons who shall represent the Territory. That body is practically the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association representatives, and has already done much work which will be available for the exposition.

So far as known there are only three names which have received any support for the places. W. G. Irwin, it is conceded, will be one of the men selected, and there is almost as universal support given to the name of F. W. Macfarlane. The third name which has been suggested is that of Representative Kellinof of Maui, who was formerly school inspector, and who it is said would like to have the place. There is being made a strong effort to have his name considered and he has already some backing among the fellow members of the lower house.

The steps which may be taken to secure representation are as yet in the air, as those most interested in the matter have not reached the point where they are settled as to their plans of procedure.

WAHIAWA FUND IS GROWING

At the meeting of the directors of the Y. W. C. A. yesterday morning a report was made that the Y. W. C. A. fund for the Wahiawa vacation home had reached \$750, and the hope was expressed that the \$250 remaining to be raised, would be forthcoming in the next two weeks, so that the work of construction can be commenced and the house be ready for occupancy early in June.

The secretary has made a call for furniture for the home, including dining room fixtures, crockery and kitchen utensils. Much household furniture is needed from the Association members, as long as it is in good order.

An exhibit of the Association class work with photographs of the rooms has recently been forwarded to the Y. W. C. A. conference which meets at Capitola, California, this month.

Nine new members were voted into the Association.

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NEW ERROR IS FOUND

**The County Bill Has
Neglected Courts
of Kalawao.**

Still another error has crept into the County bill. The County of Kalawao, that portion of the island of Molokai which includes Kalaupapa, Kalawao and Waikolu, for which the county bill especially provides shall not form a part or portion of the County of Maui, but is constituted a county all by itself, has no Circuit Judge, and there is no provision for carrying cases from the District Magistrate of the County of Kalawao to any Circuit Court.

One of the members of the House of Representatives discovered yesterday after a careful perusal of the bill, that the County of Kalawao stands alone in this unique position. On the face of it, crime might be rampant within the confines of the leper settlement areas, and although offenses would be tried before the District Magistrate, that official would be at a loss to know just what to do when the cases were finished before him and had to go a notch higher.

The County bill in section 1, part "b" provides that the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, and all other islands lying within three miles of the shores thereof, shall be the County of Maui, and so on, describing it as the second judicial circuit of the Territory, and be under the jurisdiction of the Second Circuit Court, the county seat being at Wailuku.

So far, everything is all right, and then comes a deadly proviso. The bill goes on to say at this juncture:

"Provided, however, that all that portion of the island of Molokai known as Kalaupapa, Kalawao and Waikolu, and commonly known or designated as the Leper Settlement, shall not be nor form a part or portion of the County of Maui, but shall be and is hereby constituted a County in itself, and shall be a body corporate and politic, and as such shall have only the powers especially conferred and given by this Section, and shall be known as the County of Kalawao. Except as provided in this Section none of the provisions of this Act or of any other Act relating to Counties shall be deemed to refer or apply to or shall be applicable to the said County of Kalawao."

"The said County shall be under the direct jurisdiction and control of the Board of Health. . . . There shall be no County officers in said County other than the District Magistrate and Sheriff."

"The District Magistrate of the County of Kalawao shall have power to hear and determine cases within the limits of the County, and have the same jurisdiction to hear and determine cases as District Magistrates have under the laws of the Territory."

JUDGE ESTEE'S ADDRESS ON FUTURE OF HAWAII

(Continued from page 2.)
zenship. We must have enough American citizens in the territory to maintain an American state government here. This must be done by a government, republican in form. Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States shall guarantee to each state a republican form of government; the object being to leave to Congress the final word as to the character of the government each state shall have when it enters into the Union. For no territory can be admitted into the Union unless the Congress passes the act of admission. In a word, the representatives forming the American Union have to consent to the admission of each new state into that Union. The admission of new states is therefore more or less a political question.

STOP ABUSING EACH OTHER.
It is therefore necessary that we should act together. We cannot hope to be admitted into the Union by abusing each other for if we cannot find any good in ourselves, it will be difficult for the citizens of other portions of the country to find it. We must build up our local government and improve our surroundings by showing to the world that we possess eminent fitness to become a part of the American family of states; that we are qualified for political action by doing properly the political work necessary to be done at home. This is especially true with people located as we are, a long way from the other states of the Union.

We exported from the United States for the year 1901, \$1,465,350,900, or over one hundred millions more than the exports of any other country. The exports show the excess of production. We now sell silks to France, and tin plate to Wales; oranges and lemons to all Europe; prunes and olives and wine to Spain, and steel rails to all parts of the world, while we send agricultural implements the world over. In fact the United States is now the greatest industrial nation on the earth. Last year, we sold to Canada, \$110,000,000 worth of our products while England, the mother country, sold them only \$43,000,000.

Thus it will be seen that American producers have made an entrance into the commerce of all other countries and so it is advantageous to the merchants and producers of all of our outlying districts, like Hawaii, to keep up the most intimate trade relations with our own country on the mainland, and thus we will secure to ourselves American and foreign markets which will ultimately prove to be of great value to us. By raising a variety of things, we should make this territory a public

MY FIRST BRIBE

I am a member of the House and was elected from a country district. I am a very fair talker, especially on any subject the rights of which appeal to my sense of justice. During the campaign in which I was elected I improved every opportunity of addressing the people and gradually got over any native timidity I may have had and today go on the platform feeling that I am the master of the school. I heard much during past sessions of the Legislature of the corruption of members and had good cause to believe that some of them did feather their nests by accepting bribes in one form or another. I wished that I could be elected and that some briber would come to me so that I could have the opportunity of treating him with the scorn and contempt which his conduct deserved.

When the House was organized and bills began to be presented I had several opportunities of speaking and found that it was as easy to address an assemblage of representatives, or easier, than to address the inhabitants of a country district with so many of whom I was well acquainted. Men began to come to me to second measures which they proposed and others requested me to father their bills.

There was a gentleman in the city whom it was always a pleasure to meet as he apparently was well posted on any subject and from whom I gained points which I used in my speeches. He seldom spoke upon any subject without referring to similar matters which had occurred to his knowledge elsewhere, and the incidents quoted by him had the effect of impressing the subject matter on my memory. I remember of his telling me of the manner in which he compelled a city council to fix the charges for water rates to consumers in a town in California and of my appreciation of a general law which protected the people from the conscienceless charges of a corporation. It appeared there that the company was not allowed to charge more in the aggregate than would produce seven per cent on its invested capital.

No direct bribe was offered me and I refused several invitations to eat and drink at a house maintained by a man who had put measure to put through, in fact had something to dispose of to the government out of which he would make a killing. However one of the members persuaded me to go there saying "that the dining there did not compel the recipient of the dinner to endorse his bill." After the first plunge it was easier and things did not appear to have the ugly blue hue which my country sense of justice had built up.

Notwithstanding my economy the four hundred dollars for the session soon became beautifully less through the expensive living in the metropolis, and towards the end of the session I could see that I would barely have sufficient money to pay my passage home.

Members began to work towards getting an extra session which was one of the things I had set my face like flint against when I was leaving home. It began to dawn on me that I was wrong there too, and it certainly was very

advantage to the rest of the American nation and thereby benefit ourselves. We must produce what they want.

But, as I have said, we cannot hopefully look forward to statehood until we have a larger number of American citizens living here. We must be not only willing but anxious to induce others to come here and profit by their coming. In a word, we must have a large population of Americans before we can become a state. We cannot control the policy of the whole nation, but we may be able to influence it in our behalf. We must remember that it takes wise men to create a free government and wiser men to perpetuate it. That human freedom is most difficult to establish among. And so you young men must pattern after those who have gone before you and profit by their experiences. You should now commence to prepare yourselves for the patriotic duties which will very soon devolve upon you. To create a government that will survive and which will prove beneficial to the whole people is indeed a great problem, and especially will it be so in this territory, with its large Oriental population, and its previous experience as a monarchy, which naturally impregnated it with ideas more or less in conflict with the American theories of government. But this is now a different government. It forms a part of the United States of America. True it lies far away from the main land, away out in mid-ocean. In war it will be one of the first points of attack and in peace it will be slow of access and difficult to reach. Its prosperity will depend largely on its home government and on the character of our productions. We cannot prosper by competing with the home people in producing the same things that they produce, but rather as I have said before, in raising that which the people of the United States need and cannot produce.

COFFEE AND SISAL BOUNTY.
Our people practically support Brazil by our coffee trade, for that country taxes us an export duty of five cents per pound on coffee which they will continue to do until the American government protects more strongly our own productions in that line, which I think should and will be done. Let every effort be made to impress the Congress of our country with the necessity of granting a bounty on coffee and on sisal hemp.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say the American government and the government of the territory will soon devolve upon you. Older men will one by one pass from the stage of action and you will come into the succession. What you may then do will either tend to build up the local government of the territory or pull it down. Everything American will soon rest in your keeping. The past is safe. The future is alone uncertain and the American free men of today are alone responsible for the character of our government, national and territorial.

Lahaina's Old Landmark.

A considerable portion of the St. Cross property has been leased to C. Ah Nee, who will make improvement shortly. The old stone house, and a

parent that I would be in need of the extra pay it would bring.

A great corporation was about to ask for a franchise and several of my fellow members knew my opinion in regard to granting franchises. The gentleman friend I spoke of had some high ideals on that matter. He said it was a debatable matter whether it was not better for the government to conduct things of a quasi-public nature like the conveyance of passengers on the streets, furnishing gas or electric light and power, and supplying water which could only be done by using the public avenues. At all events he said it would be wrong to grant a long franchise which would be an incubus on the coming generation. Also that to insert a section requiring a specific tax was not sufficient, but that the public should be protected against outrageous charges. That towards the latter a law that the corporation should not charge individuals more than would produce in the aggregate a definite percentage on its invested capital was the wisest measure. I fully concurred in all he said. One day on coming away from the house of our host, whom we dubbed "Col. Mazuma," one of my fellow members asked me how I was fixed for money. I replied that my funds were getting very low. He produced a hand full of gold and proffered me fifty dollars to help me out, saying we would get an extra session when I could return it to him. I took the money as I really needed it.

In the course of a few days he offered me some more saying: The bill had to go through any way and they might as well pay of it. He did not say what bill, but I had my suspicions and really was not binding myself to assist the passage of any bill.

However when a certain measure was brought up he asked me to assist, or at least not to oppose it. The first cowardly act I did was to absent myself when the bill was up for consideration. As it happened, the bill was tabled, and the following day when I was present it was lifted from the table and was railroaded through. I attempted to speak against some of the amendments, but never felt weaker in my life. I knew my gentleman friend was sitting in the audience and watching my course. He waited until the adjournment and in coming out he said to me in the native language, in which he is proficient, "Ua al no ka oe i ka laau a Moo," that is "Have you eaten the catnip." I knew well the double meaning which we natives have the faculty of applying to expressions and saw that he could read me like a book.

I could not get angry but his remark nonplussed me exceedingly and I wished to God that I was back again on that innocent plane on which I stood when first elected. Is the tempter more to blame or the bribe-taker, or is it the law in not providing a sufficient remuneration to a man to enable him to be above the necessity of listening to the tempter? What my future course will be I know not, but I have to admit that I was not without good advice and did have a sensitive conscience.

KIMO.

piece of ground around it, are reserved for the use of the incumbent, as here tofore. The building was constructed originally for a marine hospital by the U. S. Government, leave having been obtained from the Hawaiian Government. This was during the period when numerous whaling vessels were often anchored in the stream, near Lahaina. The superintendent of the hospital at so kept a drug store in the town. When the whaling industry declined, the hospital was no longer needed, and the property was purchased by Bishop Wilks. He established a church school and several Sisters were appointed teachers. Some of the buildings have been torn down. A small cemetery which formerly belonged to the Hospital, may still be seen in one of the canals, not far from the Roman Catholic church. About 16 months ago the St. Cross lot was flooded during a violent storm, and a heavy growth of underbrush subsequently sprang up. This has been nicely cleared away by Mr. Adams and others.—Maui News.

VERY ANNOYING

**This Hardly Expresses What
Honolulu People Say
of It**

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy. Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibby of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

DRILL SHED LOT WANTED

**The United States
Sues Lunailo
Estate.**

Suit for possession of the drill shed lot including not only the present site of the barracks but the entire section to Beretania street was begun by the United States yesterday in the Federal court against the persons now claiming title to the land. The suit was instituted by R. W. Breckons in behalf of the United States against J. O. Carter, W. O. Smith and Mary Parker, trustees of the Lunailo Estate, and against Maleakala, Adam Kano, Hinaiu Chuen Yet and Yee Chu Kan, who are at present occupants of the tract claimed by the United States.

In the petition filed the land sued for is alleged to be the property in fee simple of the United States and is designated as the "Barracks Lot." It is described as being bounded by Miller and Beretania streets and by Palace Walk, containing an area of 93,260 square feet. The plaintiff claims to be in possession of all of this land excepting 9060 square feet which runs along Mrs. Adams lot, along Barrack Square, along Dr. Augur's lot and along the new line of Beretania street to a point on the makai side of Beretania street, fifty-four feet from the new south corner of Miller street. The various defendants are alleged to claim adverse possession of the land above described and the plaintiff asks for an order compelling them to come into court and prove their interest.

The suit is simply for clearing the title to the land and no further improvement of the barracks is expected by the United States at present.

THERE ARE THREE SECRET SOCIETIES

Secret societies for control of Hawaiian politics have taken great strides within the past month, until now instead of one there are said to be three full fledged organizations, for the purpose of keeping the control of affairs in the hands of the aboriginal people of the country. The societies have for their ostensible object the keeping out of public life unworthy men, and it is said that the men who have control of them so far have been able to keep down talk of personality, in a large degree.

Recent events have shown that there is danger of the word "moo" breaking up the organizations. In the search for the people who will be true to their pledges to be guided entirely by the will of the society some have been encountered who have shown a tendency to think for themselves and it is reported that there is danger that they will be thrown out of the organizations. The secret societies have ironclad laws against discussion of their objects or the divulgence of the names of the members, so that very little is known beyond that which is to be picked up. W. J. Coelho is the president of one of the most powerful of the good government clubs or societies.

A GREAT MASS MEETING.

A great mass meeting was held at the Japanese theater, at p. m. 7 o'clock the night of 31st, April, 1903. There were 300 Japanese, composed of all different business men, Hilo, Hawaii. An opposition motion against the white mechanics, they are nearly all americanized Portuguese, we believe. They don't know anything that what power of the right Japanese had, at the time Hawaii annexed to America and still the power of Japanese right is proceeding as strong ever, that is said, at the time of Hawaii annexed to America, Mr. T. Hoshi Japanese Ambassador's proposition is this: In case, if America should be annexed to Hawaii and in future there should be no disturbance of the power of Japanese right which they already gained and the promises was confirmed, then an annexation existed between Hawaii and America, isn't fact indeed so firmly so, it is funny that Bill of Hack license having passed the House lately and I don't know wonder is there Governor Dole's space for any probable remarks to sign on it. We don't think even we, have common sense, he will never sign on the Bill, because he know pretty well what condition, or what power of right Japanese had, at the time of annexation and that is a reason simply as far as both concerned. Mostly Japanese laborers in Hawaiian island they have no general education except to fit for the field, but still they know well what is the National dishonor or dignity of country. If we talk larger and in a moment there would a certain catchism between Japan and America rush an and in consequence would, no doubt, the question of damage partake on as against the Treaty. For instance, we are expressing a few more lines that how is Hawaii circulating on the business every day. May be probable seen some kind changes on Hawaiian Island, if there would a great strike raise and so force.

If so, may be seen further improvement better than we have today and we held another meeting on the 14th April, at the same place and made the regulation of Japanese organized in Hilo, Hawaii.

Privately M. T.

—Hilo Tribune.

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greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. "Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup." There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
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**MISSION AWAITS
NEWS FROM ROME**

The Papal See at Rome has sent no word to the Catholic Mission here as to who will be the successor of the late Bishop of Honolulu. The Consistory for the election of Bishops to vacancies was to meet at Rome the latter part of April, and the local Mission members have been anticipating news from there at any time as to its choice.

The only recent news of any consequence affecting the personnel of the Sacred Hearts order, of which the Mission is a part, was the receipt of a cablegram on Holy Saturday, from a high officer of the order in Belgium, notifying the priests of the expulsion of the order from France. The headquarters, which had formerly been in Paris, had then been established in a Belgian town just across the French border.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

The world is full of disease and pain. Whose fault is it? Everybody's; therefore often the fault of the sufferers themselves. But the pressing question is,—what to do, how to relieve, how to cure. What would become of us if means were not found to destroy disease? Why, then, of course, disease would destroy us and the world would be depopulated. Until we learn how to prevent disease, we must be thankful for the means of abating and curing it after it has seized upon us, and stands, like a savage with uplifted axe, ready to take our lives. Especially do we need some sure and speedy form of treatment for those complaints which are universal,—which arise in every country and climate. We allude to such ailments as Nervous and General Debility, Hysteria, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhoea, Asthma, Throat and Lung Complaints, Blood Impurities, and the ills of women and children. For these **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** comes as near to being an actual specific as any medicine yet discovered. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. You may almost say that it is life itself embodied in a single article made by human hands. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition. It stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." Sold by all chemists.

A COACHMAN'S STORY

The Experience Which Came to the Man on the Box.

The coachman can tell many an interesting story. All sorts of experiences come to him and the long hours on the box are not so monotonous as one might suppose. When he chooses, Austin Roe, a coachman, living at No. 20 West Liberty street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., can entertain a listener for hours, telling in his original way of the things that have happened to him.

"It is a hard life," he says, "and it is no wonder when one of us breaks down. For myself, the exposure and lack of sleep ran me down in health last winter till I became a shadow. Oftentimes I had to take to my bed with fever running my temperature way up. I had a cold a good part of the time, my head was always dizzy, my stomach was out of order and my limbs stiff. I grew thin, was tired out all the time and felt generally miserable.

"No, the doctor didn't seem to help me very much and I didn't get any better until, upon the advice of a friend, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box made me feel better and a few more made me all right. Now I am strong and healthy again and I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all my friends who seem to need a tonic."

The best tonic medicine in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Roe is only one out of thousands all over the world who have found this out by personal experience. This medicine, unlike any other, acts both on the blood and nerves, builds up the system and cures where ordinary preparations fail. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not only a tonic but have cured such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness in either male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for three dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. They are never sold in bulk or by the hundred. Avoid imitations; substitutes never cured anybody.

**WILL NOT PRESS
LAND EXCHANGE**

The Treasury Department has for the time being gone out of the business of securing land for the postoffice site. Owing to the fact that there has been no congressional action there is a feeling that the department cannot take any steps toward the winding up of the business. The decision of the department is conveyed in the following letter to Collector Stackable:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, April 17, 1903.
The Collector of Customs, Honolulu, H. T.

Sir: Referring to the proposed exchange of certain Territorial lands for property of the Bishop Estate in your city to secure a site for a Federal building, you are requested to inform the representatives of said estate that while the Department looks with favor upon the proposed exchange, it feels that in the absence of legislation expressly directing the securing of a site for a Federal building at Honolulu, the Department is not justified in authorizing the exchange to be made and therefore can do nothing in the matter at this time.

Respectfully,
A. B. ARMSRONG,
Assistant Secretary.

**BONDING BILL MAY
YET BE SIGNED**

Pressure is being brought to bear upon Governor Dole to induce him to break through his rule that he will not sign any of the bills sent to him too late for careful consideration before the close of the Legislature, so that he may make law the measure providing for the bonding of public officers. The measure was sent up among the very latest of the bills which were rushed through on the last day, and as there are points in it which demand careful attention, it could not receive executive sanction. The bill makes all heads of departments responsible for every sub-appointee, and the safeguarding of the heads is not considered by many as ample as it should be. The necessity for the law is the cause for the pressure which is being brought to bear upon Governor Dole, and while he has not signified his determination in the case, it is hoped that the bill may even yet be legalized.

"Dandy" Is Dead.

J. U. Smith, of Hilo, who was United mel of Honolulu, is dead. The famous Hawaiian, whose chief claims to distinction were his velvet clothing, lace fronted shirts, beaver hats, monocle and graceful movements, and that he was at one time a master of the hula for the Hawaiian monarchs, died on Friday of old age and was buried yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Cemetery. Of late years "Dandy" or John Hohopa (Joane Ukeke) has been blind and dependent upon the arms of people for support. For years he has sat upon the pavements playing a jewsharp, with his hat held for nickels and dimes. He leaves a large family.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

With expert accountants at work on the prorating of the sums to be paid to the Fire Claims awarders, and the expectation that this work is to occupy only a week or so, there is an outlook that the cash now locked up in the vaults of the bank, at a dead loss of interest of something like \$200 a day, soon will be turned into the channels of trade. There seems to have been a decided decline in interest in the bonds, as the money men in the city are of opinion that there will be no reason for rushing through arrangements for the bonds now that a prorating of the cash is being made. This will mean that the claimants must themselves get together and make plans for the securities, if they are to hope to get the total of their cash.

The work of figuring out the amounts on the claims will occupy the attention of the experts for some days, and it is reported that there may be issued a regulation which will permit of the paying off of those first reached, making a progressive affair of the payment. In the whole paying off of the cash there promises to be little hitch, as the treasury agent, Mr. MacLennan, is not subject to garnishee and he will make such arrangements as to facilitate the acknowledgment of any payments. The work should begin not later than May 15. This delay, however, is too great for the men who need money and some importations are being made to supply the medium.

DIVIDENDS COMING IN.

The paying of the fire claims will come as a great lift to the money market, and at the same time there will be resumed the paying of Oahu dividends. The Board of Directors have set the amount to be paid at 1/2 per cent which will be the rule until there may be a change coming in the shape of greater returns as the result of an increase in the price of sugar. The dividend will be put out on May 15, and there is a great likelihood that Pioneer Mill will join the ranks of the payers of dividends. Honolulu will be in the list very soon after. This will mean the releasing of needed coin in the community. With the coming of next month the preferred stock of the Rapid Transit company will receive its first dividend of 6 per cent. This will be the payment for the year which expires next week.

There has been some little comment on the state of the market here, but it seems probable that there will be no chance for a revival while the price of sugar continues so low. This is the only reason for the decline in Ewa. Few of the brokers see any reason why a 6 per cent stock should be held above par, while there are others which are below. Much of the stock is held under pledge given for the purchase money and as the buyers are paying 8 per cent for that cash they cannot see how they can make both ends meet, and so are disposing of their holdings.

The month just closed was one of the very lightest in the history of the exchange. Only 676 shares changed hands, and though prices were uniformly fair, there was nothing great in them. The bond market was firm.

During the week just closed sugar stock sold only to the extent of 110 shares. Of the three stocks traded in Kihel showed a little strength going to \$8 with some firmness on fifty shares sold. Fifty Onomea sold at \$24, and there seems a belief that this stock will soon be in the dividend list. Ewa sold at \$22 and it is now offered below that figure.

Rapid Transit was sought during the week and 25 shares sold at \$80, but there is none of it on the market. There is a belief that this stock will soon be at par, and orders for it are in almost every house of the city. The outlook is for the speedy construction of the feeder lines, there being a belief that the courts will decide that the Bishop Estate may pay over the bonus to the line. There is also something good in the Electric, which has been sold privately at \$95, and little to be had. The stock will be on the advance for some time, as the new charter is a favorable one, and as well extensions of service are in prospect. As soon as the Rapid Transit company has completed its line to Kaimuki the electric company will finish up its extensions so that the residents there will have the advantages of the electric lighting.

BERRY'S REPORT.

In the course of his review of the business of the fortnight, Q. H. Berry says, in the circular of the commercial agency:

"Honolulu brokers and stock dealers all over the Islands are jubilant over the repeal of the old law which required stamps to be attached to all certificates of stock. The news was at once cabled to San Francisco and was well received there. Loss of revenue to the territory is not great and the death of the law will have a decided tendency to increase the number at least of transactions in all kinds of stocks."

"On the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, April was the dulllest month in the history of the organization. Very few sales were made, but values held up all along the line excepting with Ewa, Oahu and Hawaiian Sugar, and in a number of instances increased. Ewa and Hawaiian Sugar dropped off on account of holders wanting to realize. Bad news has come from Oahu and Harry Armitage, one of the officers of the company, has gone over to Hawaii to make a personal investigation. Refined sugar remains firm at a trifle above three and a half and the market outlook is said to be excellent. News comes from California that one of the big beet refineries is to be closed down, because the farmers can make more money by growing wheat. However, advances from other states are to the effect that new sugar beet refineries are projected. Oahu plantation will give a dividend this month."

"Kwong Hing & Co., of Hanapepe, Kauai, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The C. F. Herick Carriage Company has gone into bankruptcy. Ihara has succeeded Murashiga at Kapaa, Kauai. The Honolulu-Hawaiian Paper Company bankruptcy will be wound up by an auction sale on the 13th inst. The Hawaiian Supply company is getting down a big stock of goods and will soon have a paper house department in operation. Mr. H. T. Marsh has returned from the coast and taken hold with vim in the affairs of the Supply company. Maurice Brach, well known locally as a dry goods man, is back from California and becomes manager of the Whitney & Marsh dry goods establishment. All of the Oahu Ice company stock has been taken over lately by Mr. August Drier. W. Austin Whiting, as commissioner, is soon to sell valuable real estate at the corner of King and Bethel and in Walkiki. The American Messenger Service has gone out of business. Hon. Jonah Kumalea is the principal owner in the succession to the Goetz grocery business on Beretania street; W. W. Needham, lately with H. May & Co., is the manager. The Chambers Drug Company will open up business in June at the old Hobron corner, corner of Fort and King. Mr. J. Cummings is opening up a cigar business on Merchant street. June 1 is the date now set for the opening of the great Young Hotel. H. G. Middle-ditch has left the Magoon block and taken offices in the Young Building."

REAL ESTATE.

There promises to be some building as soon as the extension of Pauahi street is finished to Fort. The clearing away of the Club stables addition is completed and the rear lots have been fenced. It is understood that there will be some tenements erected on the lots facing the new street between the two main thoroughfares.

The Robinson building has passed the foundation stage. That of the Kerr company is progressing.

There has been some little movement in College Hills, the Peterson lots, three in number, having been purchased during the week by F. C. Atherton so that his holding now reaches to the turn, completing one of the handsomest of the residence places in that section.

There is some little movement in the outside districts. Empty houses in the down town district are few, but there are some and the market for rentable property is slow.

**DEMOCRATS SERIOUSLY
TALK OVER CLEVELAND**

NEW YORK, May 3.—A conference of Democratic leaders was held today at which the course to be followed in connection with the next campaign was gone over seriously. The burden of the talk was as to the advisability of insisting upon Grover Cleveland being the candidate of the party for re-election. The situation was canvassed, it is said, and nothing definite determined, though it is reported that a conference at Princeton will follow in a short time, and it may be effective.

KRARKOFF, Russia, May 3.—The locomotive and gun works here were destroyed by fire today. The loss will be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. The shops were filled with cars, as the three railroads centering here have been very busy. The fire was probably incendiary.

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 3.—The Chilean Congress has provided for the completion of the Andes railway, connecting the Capital of Chile with Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and thus constituting the first South American transcontinental railway.

MANILA, P. I., May 3.—Milne, the postmaster at Tacloban, who was recently convicted of embezzlement, was yesterday sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe the red and inflamed skin, CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: T. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEMSON LTD., Cape Town.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

**PURITY IS
OUR GUARANTEE**

IN a recent test of six popular selling bottled beers by the government chemist, Primo Lager was the only one found pure and free from preservative acids. MORAL:

DRINK PRIMO LAGER

Brewery telephone, Main 311.

**DRIED VEGETABLES
AT HIGHER RATE**

The Board of General Appraisers at New York has sustained the Collector of Customs here in his ruling in regard to the appraising for duty of Oriental dried vegetables. There were 105 protests in the case, which turned upon the question of whether or not the vegetables should be classed as "vegetables, prepared and preserved," or "vegetables, in their natural state."

The collector collected customs at 40 per cent under the first classification, and the protest was based on the second claim, which would make the duty only 25 per cent.

It was shown that the vegetables were dried, often being cut in small pieces. The substances were as follows: dried cut radish, warima, dried lily flower, zemmi, dried lilies, dried bamboo shoots, dried lotus and dried lotus roots.

The Collector is upheld in each of the 105 cases.

Sugar by the Ton.

When the Nevada arrived at Kahului during the week there were 110,000 bags of sugar awaiting her. She returned to Honolulu yesterday with 37,600 sacks and the Hawaiian, which arrived at Kahului yesterday, will load in a similar amount. The Hawaiian already had 2,200 tons when she departed from Honolulu, and when she sails from Hilo for Delaware Breakwater will have about 8,000 tons of sugar aboard.

Testimony on Boundary Dispute.

J. O. Smith, of Hilo, who was United States commissioner at Skagway during the Klondike rush, has been called from the Raintown by United States District Attorney Breckons to give some important testimony in reference to the Alaska boundary dispute between this country and Canada. He has been called by order of the Attorney-General at Washington. Mr. Smith was the commissioner who drove away the British customs officers when they tried to locate on the coast during the rush to the gold fields, and his evidence will be largely evidence as to possession of the region at that time.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—Russia is pushing war operations at both extremities of the empire. A council of military and naval commanders was held here today.

Czar on the occasion of his visit.

Many elaborate functions will be held in Paris this week. A great ball, as elaborate as has ever been held in the Elysee Palace, will be given in honor of the Royal guest. Evidences of Anglophobia are lacking in today's happenings and it is considered that the visit of King Edward goes a long way toward improving the relations of France and England, and was carried through with dash and ceremony, some of the finest troops of lancers in the country accompanying King Edward through the streets and many more being quartered around the Palace. English flags and French tri-colors are flying from business houses and the reception accorded the British sovereign is nearly as enthusiastic as that given to the Emperor.

PARIS, May 1.—King Edward was given a popular welcome today on his arrival from Italy. Thousands of people lined every street through which His Majesty passed on his way to the Elysee Palace, where he was greeted by President Loubet. The reception was a purely military function.

25c
per
month.
**Sunday
Advertiser**



ARRIVED.

Friday, May 1.
Schr. Mol Wahine, Kuanone, from
Hamakua ports at 8 a. m.

Saturday, May 2.
Schr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai
ports, at 4 p. m., with 1243 bags of sug-
ar, 31 head of cattle, 10 hogs.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Bennett, from
Oahu ports, at 4:15 p. m.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Ana-
hola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwaia,
at 3:45 a. m., with 3655 bags sugar, 120
bags rice, 41 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Noeua, Pederson, from Kuku-
haele and Honokaa, at 7:45 a. m., with
4322 bags sugar, 14 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Helene, Nicholson, from Oka-
la, Pauahau and Kawaihae, at 8:12 a.
m., with 12,204 bags sugar, 81 head cat-
tle.

Schr. Kinahu, Freeman, from Hilo
and way ports, with 50 bundles iron,
21 hogs, 12 bags coffee, 150 pkgs. sun-
dries.

Schr. Kailani, Dower, from Paia-
hau, at 7 a. m., with 6,350 bags sugar,
S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from Kahului
at 6:30 a. m.

Sunday, May 3.
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from
Maui ports.

I. I. S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson,
from Kaula ports.

I. I. S. S. Nihau, Thompson, from
Kaula ports.

Monday, May 4.
Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula
ports.

DEPARTED.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green,
for San Francisco, at 12 m.

Schr. John Cummins, F. Bennett, for
Koolau ports at 7 a. m.

Schr. Luka, for Hamakua ports at
5 p. m.

A. H. S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, for
Kahului, at 10:30 p. m.

Sunday, May 3.
H. B. M. cruiser Amphion, Chase-
ment, for Esquimaux.

Monday, May 4.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennet, for
Oahu ports.

Schr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai
ports.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kaula
ports.

Schr. Noeua, Pederson, for Kaula
ports.

Schr. Kailani, Dower, for Hawaii
ports.

ISLAND SHIPPING.

HILO.

Departing, May 30.—Am. bark Amy
Turner, Marland, for San Francisco.

KAHULUI.

Arriving, May 1.—Am. ship Emily F.
Whitney, Wierschuliet, 23 days from
Honolulu.

Departing, May 1.—S. S. Nevada,
Weedon, for Honolulu.

MAHUKONA.

Arriving, April 30, Am. bark Haydn
Brown, Asplund, 16 days from Hono-
lulu.

KAANAPALI.

Arrived.—Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Pen-
hallow, from Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per schr. Lehua, from Molokai ports,
May 2.—A. Dowsett, B. Gilbert, Wm.
Myers.

Per schr. Helene, May 2, from Ka-
waihae.—F. W. Dody and A. W. Carter.

Per schr. Kinahu, May 2, from Hilo
and way ports.—Miss B. Nathan, E. J.
Walker, J. U. Smith, R. Macaulay, A.
Lindsay, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. H. Horn,
Mrs. J. Nawahi, L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs.
L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. S. M. Angus,
E. N. Boukowsky, G. H. Allen, W. Had-
ley, P. Leleble, James Pigott, G. H.
Robertson, Mrs. J. S. Bailey, A. Mason,
George Blake, Rev. O. P. Emerson, J.
W. Bergstrom, E. C. Brown, Robert
Hind, James Gibbs, C. T. Day, Mrs. J.
Pinehaku, J. T. McCrosson, Rev. J. Ke-
kiki, Rev. J. Kaula, Ah Chong,
George Gibbs and wife, P. Kencks, wife
and child, Master M. Kanehaku.

Arriving, per schr. W. G. Hall, from
Kaula ports, May 3.—J. Lennox, J. K.
Farley, Mrs. A. Froehlich, H. Rosen-
blatt, J. J. Sullivan, E. J. McKay, K.
Yamamoto, Wm. Stoddard, Mrs. Wm.
Stoddard, C. H. Herrick, A. McVay,
B. H. Steel, Quong Sam Sing, T. Saito,
Quon Lee, Ah Kim, Mr. Lightfoot, C.
M. Foster, B. K. Smith, Master Egi.

Per schr. Claudine, from Maui ports,
May 3.—W. H. Cornwell and wife,
Miss Lehy, Miss Wilcox, A. S. Hart-
well, W. T. Robinson, H. Ehlers, Luke
Tang Sing, G. T. Robinson, A. N. Ke-
pikali, J. A. Magoon, S. E. Kellinot,
Mrs. Bechert, D. C. Heger, A. A. Bray-
ner and wife, M. K. Kallikane, Miss
A. M. Cook, Mrs. S. L. Jones, W. E.
Reavis, F. H. Hayselden and wife,
Miss R. K. Hayselden, F. H. Haysel-
den, Jr., H. T. Hayselden, G. Nahau-
lelua, A. A. Widemann, H. Armitage,
F. Meyers, F. E. Richardson, J. M.
Dowsett.

Arrived per schr. Lehua, from Molokai
ports.—B. Gilbert, A. Dowsett, Wil-
liam Myers.

The steamer Helene is putting a load
of sugar into the big schooner, Blakely,
which vessel brought a cargo of nitrate
to this port.

The big Hawaiian-American steamer
Nevada will sail for San Francisco at
ten o'clock this morning, carrying the
mail. She will take up a large quan-
tity of bananas, and her hold is full
of sugar. She was taking it from the
steamer Helene, on one side, and from
the big warehouse on the other at the
Railway wharf yesterday afternoon.

GILL WILL LEAVE
FOR THE SOUND

E. S. Gill, United States Commissioner,
yesterday, tendered his resignation to
Judge Estee to take effect immedi-
ately. The court appointed E. A.
Douthitt, formerly Assistant Attorney
General, as commissioner in his place.

Mr. Gill expects to leave about the
middle of the month for the Sound
country, and may locate in either Seat-
tle or Tacoma.

Mr. Gill was given a farewell recep-
tion in court yesterday morning, both
the judge and members of the bar ex-
pressing their regard for him.

Judge Estee said: "The Court regrets
very much that it is compelled to ac-
cept Mr. Gill's resignation, but such is
the fact. The Court don't say that with
desire to cast any reflections on the
gentleman whom the Court appoints as
Mr. Gill's successor, because this Court
has known his father during most of
his professional life, and knows him,
and can vouch for his integrity and
general fitness for the place, and the
Court trusts that Mr. Gill will find a
successful field wherever he goes, and
that he will be satisfied with his
change of position."

United States Attorney Breckons, E.
A. Douthitt and others joined in the
expression of good will.

JURY TRIALS
BEGIN AT ONCE

There was little time wasted in the
Circuit Court yesterday. Judge Rob-
inson called the criminal calendar in
the morning while Judge De Bolt called
the first twenty-five cases on the civil
list.

In the afternoon Judge Robinson dis-
posed of his first jury trial. Louis
Gonsalves was found not guilty of
cruelty to animals. He was one of the
men fined by Judge Wilcox for mis-
treating an animal on the Waikiki road-
widening work. Immediately after the
return of the verdict of acquittal the
trial of B. B. Brown, the second of
these alleged offenders, was begun. A
jury was secured and the prosecution
finished before the adjournment of
court.

Judge Gear heard probate matters
yesterday and this morning will call the
divorce calendar.

Judge De Bolt's petit jury was ex-
cused until this morning. The following
cases are set down for trial today:
Nos. 109, 101, and 149.

HIGHER TEST FOR
CRUDE PETROLEUM

Hereafter crude petroleum shipped
into Honolulu for fuel purposes will
have to test 150 instead of 100 as at
present. This was decided upon at the
meeting of the Executive Council yester-
day as a measure of protection from the
dangers of fuel oil. An opinion was
read from the Attorney-General in
which he held that the Superintendent
of Public Works had the right to pre-
scribe regulations as to the care of
government storehouses and could re-
fuse permits to store oil unless these
regulations are complied with.

At the meeting it was decided also
to transfer to the Public Works De-
partment the Waikuku fish pond to be
used in exchange for land wanted for
street widening in Honolulu.

Shipping Notes.

It is expected that the Iroquois will
get away for Midway on Thursday.

The big American ship Servia has al-
most finished discharging her coal cargo
at the Railway wharf.

The steamer Ke Au Hou will take
down a chain to strengthen the moor-
ing at Kilauea landing this trip.

The Inter-Island steamer Kaula is
loading sugar into the schooner Blake-
ly at the Railway wharf yesterday.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse will
not make the Hawaii ports on her next
trip, being booked for the Maui run
only.

The Royal Mail steamer Aorangi is
due from Fiji and the Colonies on
Wednesday. She will sail on the after-
noon of the same day for Victoria.

The next mail from the coast is due
to arrive here on the City of Peking,
next Thursday. It is just possible that
the ship will get in on Wednesday
night, however.

There are about 120 passengers booked
to leave this port in the Sibers, due
from China and Japan on the 8th inst.,
but as yet no advices have been re-
ceived as to whether the big ship will
have room for anybody on board.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Transport Sumner, Lathrop,
San Francisco, April 28.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

H. B. M. cruiser Amphitrite, Wind-
ham, Hongkong, April 19.

H. B. M. Torpedo Boat Destroyer
Sparrowhawk, Waters, Esquimaux,
April 28.

H. B. M. Torpedo Boat Destroyer
Virago, Barker, Esquimaux, April 28.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Benjamin F. Packard, Am. sp., Allen,
Norfolk, April 15.

Blakely, Am. schr., Bauman, Nitrate
ports, April 20.

Blau Macfarlane, Swed. ship, Westburg,
Newcastle, April 23.

Glencairn, Br. sp., Wright, Newcastle,
April 20.

Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Malle-
stadt, April 19.

Servia, Am. ship, Nelson, Newcastle,
April 25.

It was reported yesterday that the
Board of Appraisers at New York had
decided that Japanese sake was duti-
able as alcoholic liquor. This will make
it pay a duty of sixty cents a pound
and forty-five per cent ad valorem, or
\$2.25 a gallon, according to classifica-
tion.

TO COMPILE
THE LAWS

Governor Dole Sends
Nominations to
Senate.

Governor Dole yesterday sent his
nominations for the commission to com-
pile the statute laws of the Territory
to the Senate. His message was as fol-
lows:

A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In accordance with the provisions of
Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1903, en-
titled "An Act to authorize the appoint-
ment of a commission to compile the
statute laws of the Territory of Hawa-
ii," I hereby submit for your con-
sideration and action the following
nominations:

Honorable Walter F. Frear,
Mr. Arthur A. Wilder,
Mr. Albert F. Judd.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor.

Upon motion of Senator J. T. Brown,
action was deferred upon the latter until
today.

All three of the men selected by the
governor are well known and able at-
torneys. Chief Justice Frear had much
to do with compiling the amendments to
the present laws. Both Mr. Wilder
and Mr. Judd are Hawaiian Americans
and leaders of the younger element of
the bar.

INNOCENT AS
COUPLE OF WASPS

They are just about as harmless as a
couple of wasps. That is to say, if you
let them alone and keep out of their
way, they will let you alone. But if
you want trouble, there it is to accom-
modate you.

That is a description of the torpedo
boat destroyers Virago and Sparrow-
hawk, and it fits. To be sure, as they
lie over against the stone wall in the
naval reserve waters, side by side, they
seem harmless enough. A good-sized
cruiser, say the Amphitrite, could stow
them both on one deck and walk off
with them just as easy as winking. And
they are in a friendly port, and not at
all in fighting trim. Also, their stingers
have been drawn, inasmuch as the tor-
pedo tubes were taken off them at Es-
quimaux and shipped to China to fit
them for the long trip across the Pa-
cific, the tubes having a tendency to
make them top-heavy. But don't run
away with the notion that the torpedo
boat destroyers are altogether harm-
less, for all that. They are still armed,
in a measure, and could give a fairly
good account of themselves in a bit
of a scrimmage.

The little guns carry five guns apiece,
Hotchkiss rifles, four six-pounders and
one twelve-pounder up forward on
what would be the bridge of an ordi-
nary war ship. The ammunition for
these guns as well as the torpedo heads,
are carried in a magazine forward. The
torpedo tubes, two of them, are mount-
ed flush on the deck when the little fel-
lows have their fighting clothes on.
You can see the places for the revolv-
ing carriage on the deck, one forward
of the second smokestack and the other
aft of it. The torpedoes are of the
Whitehead kind, and are so armed that
they are self-steering, and by an in-
genious arrangement can neither rise
about nor sink below the depth of
water at which each one is designed to
strike. This depth can be gauged be-
fore the torpedoes leave the ship. Each
torpedo has two propellers, one right
forward of the other, and each is filled
with compressed air and has a little
engine in it which is started to running
automatically as soon as it leaves the
tube. So that the little boat can sneak
in as close to the enemy as possible,
discharge its torpedo, and then with its
wonderful speed stand a chance to get
away again in safety. The torpedo can
run straight for a thousand yards, al-
though of course it is desired to dis-
charge them at shorter range if pos-
sible, and the destroyers can steam at
the rate of thirty miles an hour.

They are not armored, and their
plates are not more than from half to
three-quarters of an inch in thickness.
It is not supposed that they will need
armor, however. If their speed cannot
save them, nothing can, for though they
can inflict a deadly sting upon a
monster battleship, one of them could
not stand for a moment before a giant
projectile. One shot, and that would be
the end. But they are built for speed.
There is nothing in them at all, appar-
ently, but machinery. To be sure, there
is a somewhat limited space for the
men, sixty-two, all told, and yet more
limited space for the officers, a captain,
a navigator, a watch officer and a
gunner. Still the little craft carry
coal enough to steam about 2,500 miles
at a pinch. One of the men aboard said
yesterday that they could have steamed
from Esquimaux to Honolulu, at moder-
ate speed, and this was confirmed by
an officer of the Amphitrite. It is not
the design of such boats, however, to
have a wide steaming radius nor to op-
erate independently of a fleet of larger
vessels. The torpedo arm is, in fact,
auxiliary. For that reason the vessels
must have speed and must draw little
water. The Virago and the Sparrow-
hawk, twin ships in all respects, draw
little water, and each has engines of
6,300 indicated horse power. You can
only appreciate how these are carried
by going on board and inspecting the
engines themselves. The boats seem to
be literally filled with machinery. To
go down into the hold of one of them
is a good deal like descending into
the bowels of a giant's stomach. They
are full of wheels and springs and
cylinders and all kinds of things

DR. M'GREW
ON OLD SOIL

Steps Upon Mainland Af-
ter Absence of Nearly
Thirty Years.

Dr. J. S. McGrew, the "Father of An-
nexation," stepped ashore at San Fran-
cisco yesterday afternoon from the
steamship Sonoma, and for the first
time in twenty-seven years, stood upon
the soil of the American continent. Not
since the Centennial year had Dr. Mc-
Grew found an opportunity to go back
to the land of his birth. It is a lifetime
for some men, but the doctor was con-
tent to remain in the Hawaiian Is-
lands, grow to a serene old age in
them, voice the sentiment of annexa-
tion to the United States all this time,
before returning to the land he loves so
well.

J. Tarn McGrew received a
cable yesterday from his father,
announcing the latter's ar-
rival in San Francisco. It must have
been a source of wonder to the doctor
as he went up Market street to go be-
tween lines of sky-scrapers and find
that thoroughfare a seething mass of
business. Tarn McGrew had only one
caution to give to his father as he stood
on the deck of the Sonoma just before
sailing from Honolulu: "Now when you
want to look at all the pretty
women of San Francisco, don't stand
in the middle of the street, for you'll
get struck amidsips by a cable car.
Keep to the sidewalk." The doctor
promised to obey the injunction. Noth-
ing was said in the cablegram of any
accidents.

Dr. McGrew will go eastward, visit-
ing the larger cities, and will also go
to his old home in Cincinnati where he
has relatives. His father was the
founder of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

that a man not an engineer knows not
the purpose of—and could not learn,
either, in a day. But there is not an
inch of room wasted. There could not
be. It is not there to waste.

Withal, the boats are pretty good sea
boats, so the jacksies say, and although
they will roll in a sea way, the men
aboard express the firmest faith that
one of them could not sink, no matter
how rough the waves should become.
She might turn turtle, but even that is
a most unlikely thing. "We had some
pretty rough weather coming down
here," one of the sailors said, "but we
weathered it all right." As to steering,
the one spoke of the wheel will change
the direction in one of them, provided
she has way on her. A torpedo boat de-
stroyer steers like a fish.

The men aboard the British fleet, by
the way, do not take a great deal of
stock in the talk of war in Asia. It has
been the purpose for a long time, these
men say, to send the Virago and the
Sparrowhawk to the China station.
There was no need for them at Esqui-
maux, where there are two torpedo boats
stationed, and there might be a need
for one of them on the other side. But
the resolution to send them over was
reached a long time before this talk of
trouble in Manchuria began. The fact
that they are going now while war is
being talked about, is coincidental
merely.

Also, the impression that the Amphi-
trite will tow the torpedo boat destroy-
ers from here to Hongkong is a mis-
taken one. The smaller craft will go
under their own steam, and there will
be a stop on the way, probably at Mid-
way or Guam—more likely the latter—
to give the little fellows a new supply
of coal. If this is done at Midway, of
course the coal must come from the ca-
pacious stores of the Amphitrite. If it
is done at Guam, why there is plenty
of coal to be had there. The Guam
route is favored, rather, because the
water on the southern seas is smoother
at this time of year, or is apt to be.

Just when the fleet will leave Hono-
lulu has not yet been definitely deter-
mined. The Amphitrite was preparing
yesterday to take in the balance of her
coal supply, and will do this on Tues-
day. After that, it is probable that the
fleet will sail on Wednesday morning,
although there has not yet been an offi-
cial announcement of the sailing date.
There are a great many contingencies
to be considered. Because the men on
the Amphitrite were busy getting the
ship ready to coal, the shoot to have
been held with the police team yester-
day was postponed. Gunner Lieutenant
Beaumont, of the cruiser, said there
might be a chance of having the shoot
on Wednesday, but there was nothing
certain about it.

TIME AND MONEY.—Sickness
causes a loss of both time and money.
You lose the time and have the ex-
pense of medical attendance, entailing
a double loss. This can be avoided by
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stage of the sickness. The purchase of
a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a
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It never fails and is pleasant to take.
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son, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale
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plow machinery consisting of a pair of
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heavy and medium cultivators, and
harrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt
marsh in California; but will finish the
work in June and will be sold for half
its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS,
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am a great believer in Sagwa."—Hon. Geo. P. Kelly,
President South End Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.

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CLAIMANTS NOW
LOOK AFTER BONDS

Active work has begun on the line of
interesting the largest claimants for
Fire Claims cash, in the plan to dis-
tribute the bonds at the same time as
the money is paid out. A committee
of Chinese waited on Secretary Carter
yesterday afternoon, and had a long
talk over the matter. They would not
express any determination, but it is ex-
pected that their decision will be in
favor of this course. The Japanese
claimants through Attorney Bigelow
have expressed a like determination and
this would place in the list above
\$750,000 of claimants ready to take the
bonds. The Chinese will call a meet-
ing of the claimants for the purpose of
securing an expression of opinion, after
which the determination will be com-
municated to Secretary Carter.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY
OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN
PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of James
Upua Unaua, of Koloa, Kaula,
Deceased—Order of Notice of Hear-
ing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of
Mrs. Lucy K. Kaili, niece of deceased,
of Honolulu, alleging that James Upua
Unaua, of Koloa, died intestate at
Koloa, on the 19th day of March, A. D.
1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian
Islands necessary to be administered
upon, and praying that Letters of Ad-
ministration issue to Hon. S. K. Kaili:

It is ordered that Thursday, the 4th
day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock
a. m., be and hereby is appointed for
hearing said Petition in the Court
Room of this Court at Lihue, at which
time and place all persons concerned
may appear and show cause, if any
they have, why said Petition should
not be granted, and that notice of this
order be published in the English and
Hawaiian language for three succes-
sive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette
and Kuokoa newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, May 2nd, 1903.
J. HARDY,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth
Circuit.

Attest:
JNO. A. PALMER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of
the Fifth Circuit,
2484—May 5, 12, 19.

FORECLOSURES

AMOY SILVA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-
TION OF FORECLOSURE AND
OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
pursuant to the power of sale contained
in that certain mortgage dated June
26th A. D. 1897, made by Amoy Silva,
wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island
of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortga-
gor, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said
Honolulu, Mortgagee, (since deceased)
and recorded in the Register Office,
Oahu, in Liber 150, pages 396-7, I, W.
O. Smith, Executor of the last will and
testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann
deceased, intend to foreclose said mort-
gage for condition broken, to wit: the
non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the prop-
erty conveyed by the said mortgage
will be sold at public auction at the
auction rooms of James F. Morgan,
Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Satur-
day the 25 day of April, 1903, at 12
o'clock, noon of said day.

The property covered by said mort-
gage and intended to be sold as afore-
said consists of all that piece or parcel
of land situate at Kamakela, said Ho-
nolulu, and bounded and described as
follows:

Commencing at the North-west cor-
ner of this lot at angle of two lots and
running:

1. S. 4° E. 46-1/4 feet along Front
Street.